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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 173 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1924. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Daily Edition.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th July	CALEDONIA	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,341
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,, 1925	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA.. ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA.. ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
2 th ,,	DEVANHA@	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares,

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons
25th July	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,899	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,634	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination
23rd July ..	BANDRA ..	Buscreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 12-15 p. m.
23rd ,, ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa. 4-15 p. m.
25th ,, ..	VITA ..	Buscreh via K'chi

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 122.

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N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito	5339	21st July	31st July,
* Awa Maru.	T.Kurita	6028	28th July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru.	S.Kame-yama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru.	Y.Koto-rii	5901	28th Aug.	11th Sep

* Passenger Accommodation.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

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THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

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INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

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Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent *Withdrawals twice a week.*
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
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Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Newchwang	Surabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ... 27,40,335
Reserve Fund 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ ARORA.
Manager.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
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Do not buy a NEW BATTERY without also buying a tin of
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Do not condemn your OLD BATTERY without giving a trial to
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RADIOLITE { prevents and removes sulphation / preserves plates and insulators / puts new life in your battery.
RADIOLITE IS A THOROUGHLY PROVED PRODUCT.
Excellent Testimonials from the Government Electrical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, to the G.I.P. Railway Company, the Professor of Physics—Royal Institute of Science and numerous others, can be seen on application, but the best will be your own.
SEND all your old BATTERIES to us.
Apply for full particulars to Sole Agents:—
WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED.
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Battery Charging Station—7, Hamam Street.
To be had of:—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., Charni Road,
THE INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COY., French Bridge,
THE STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, And other principal Motor Dealers.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort—BOMBAY.
Branches:—Girgaum and Poona City.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities and Gold.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% p. a.
A Branch of this Bank will be opened at Kothari Building, Tambakata, Pydoni—Mandvi, on 31st July 1924.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M, A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
MALARIA CURED AT LAST
LUPARINA
Luparina not only quickly stops the fever it also acts as a tonic, stimulating the appetite and restoring to normal the vital functions.
DON'T EXPERIMENT
Dont risk the grave complications which may arise from Malaria by trying useless medicines. Take LUPARINA and be CURED. Specially recommended for WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS
Agents:— E. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY.
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BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2% PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Funds and assets over— Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed— Rs. 4,00,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
P.C. RAY, M.A., B.L.,
The Secretary.
235/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'appiy Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—Male and female hands as CLERKS, STENO-TYPISTS, TEACHERS, DOCTORS, MANAGERS, NURSES, AYAHS. Apply at once stating salary, with 3 As. stamp to 'Box No. 404, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10853

WANTED—One experienced SECRETARY pay Rs. 100 to 200, one OFFICE IN CHARGE, Rs. 60 to 100 and DIST. AGENTS 50/150. Apply with one anna stamp to MISRA AND CO., DELHI.
A R10881

WANTED—A Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, conversant with working Gas Engine and a Second or Third Class Engineer for ordinary Steam Plant at Up-country Ginning and Pressing Factories. Apply Box No. 394, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20180

THE ALWAR STATE having unfortunately lost the services of their excellent Engineer through sudden death, applications are invited immediately for the vacancy on the following terms:—Post—STATE ENGINEER. Salary—Anything from Rs. 600 upwards according to qualifications, Must have thorough knowledge of buildings and roads and must be active and energetic. Apply before first August with copies of testimonials and photographs (not to be returned) to THE PRIME MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 20054

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FLATS—Suitable for European and Anglo-Indians with all facility near Police Hospital, New Nagapada. Apply Telephone No. 21697 and 22472.
C R10388

DEVLALI FURNISHED BUNGALOWS and ROOMS TO LET at Nasik Road. Apply MATHURADAS DOONGARSEY, Mulji Jetha Market, Gordhan Lane, Bombay.
C R10834

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR of Noby House, No. 165, Cavel Street very useful for clubs residences or hotels. Apply HARJIVAN VALJI, Champagulli, Moolji Jetha Market.
C R10842

TO LET—Fort, Apollo Street, British Hotel Lane, near Duke and Sons in Lakhani Mansions, Godowns, premises for Printing Presses, also rooms suitable for offices and residences. All modern conveniences, Rent Rs. 30 to 75.
C R10752

TO LET—Next to the Palace of the Maharaja of Gwalior, MARY LODGE, Hornby-Vellard, Worli, 5 storeys, 4 rooms, kitchen, garages, servants' quarters. Apply N.N. BHARUCHA, Meheru Manor, Hughes Road. Phone 40293.
C R10818

TO LET—BANDRA, TURNER ROAD—Desirable modern new building FLOOR of "The Dawn", 4 bed rooms, drawing room dining, kitchen detached, W.C. with good garden space. Apply:—K.V. VIJAYAKAR at the above address.
C R10853

A GODOWN feet 40 by 23 in a new building with electric lights situated at Goa Street, Frere Road, near General Post Office at very favourable terms, enquire or see GORDHANDAS KHETSEY, Holi Chakla.
C R10847

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—To Hindoos only. A FLAT in the Sitakant Mansions, Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply to S. N. DABHOLKAR, 'Anandkaran" Chowpatty Road.
C R10840

TO LET for Banks, Offices and Big Show rooms in newly-built and open on all sides, three storied building with capacious Cellar at corner of Apollo Street (next to Greaves Cotton & Co.) with Electric Lifts, etc. at very moderate rents. Also one—one storied bungalow with 8 bed rooms etc., adjoining sea at Napean Sea Road. Best situation. Apply ABDULLABHAI FAIZULABHAI, Khokha Bazar, Bombay.
C R10727

HOTELS

GOVINDJI'S POONA HINDU HOTEL near the Ry. Station, G. P. O., "Council Hall" etc
Good bed rooms—Rich food
Efficient and courteous management.
33 Sassoon Road.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A PILLS-MAKING MACHINE, new or second-hand, must be open to inspection, state the lowest offer to JAGADISHWAR S. SHAH, Mausa (Mahikantha).
K R10849

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—About 500 second-hand Corrugated sheets for roofing. Apply with terms to B. G. NAIK, B.A. (Hons.), Thalakwadi, BELGAUM.
N R10851

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—LORRIES WHITE, UNITED and THORNYCROFT. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., Lamington Rd. off Jacob Circle.
JA 20055

USED CARS—If you are in the market for a good Used Car it will pay you to call and look over our stock of Used Cars. Your reasonable offer will be our sale price. Don't miss this opportunity to get a Used Car cheap. Overland 4; Willis Knight 7 Seater; Maxwell 2 seater; Charron 5 Seater; Apperson '8' 7 Seater; Darracq 5 Seater; Napier 7 Seater Landau; Scripps-Booth 5 Seater; Dodge Sedan; Dodge Touring 5 Seater; Mors Saloon 7 Seater; Harley Davidson Combination. T. P. TRATT (Bombay), LTD., Cumballa Hill Show Room, Bombay.
JA 20232

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

STROLOGER—Able to prepare life readings in English according to Eastern and Western methods. Please write stating qualifications to Box. No. 402, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P R10852

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL.

Odourless, Tasteless, No Eructation, No Fliccup, No Griping, No Nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. A little odour purposely allowed, to convince that it is CASTOR OIL and NOT White Oil (odourless Kerosine Oil). Sold everywhere. Dealers, Dispensaries, Doctors and Hospitals to write to.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T W

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cever and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 495, 540 and 580, will be cleared at Rs. 225 nets, for any size. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hands, and Portables. NICOLLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
T W

309 WORDS IN ONE MINUTE—Is the recent achievement of a SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand Writer. Learn this wonderful system at your own home and in your own leisure time by POST. Only 12 Easy Lessons. English Diplomas are awarded. Sloan-Duployan Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Mr. G. M. Mehta, F.S.D.S., PRINCIPAL, THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA, (Punjab).
T R10766

TO PRINTERS—Repairs, adjustments renovation of printing machinery promptly executed by Experts. Estimates free. Apply in the first place to Box No. 403, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R10854

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S S "Calcutta Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 21st July 1924, from Japan via Shanghai Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J.C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

LAST DATE FOR THE APPLICATIONS OF PRIVATE CANDIDATES.

THE next Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will begin on MONDAY, the 16th of March, 1925. Those who desire to appear as private candidates at these examinations, must send in their application forms duly signed and certified along with the examination fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 16th of September, 1924.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.,
Registrar.
Benares the 18th July, 1924.
C20230

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 3741 of 1923.

(1) GOPALDAS TRICUMJI and (2) ANANDJI GOPALDAS ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
K. M. SATIN ..... Defendant.

To,
K. M. SATIN,
The Defendant above-named.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you for an order to have the engrossment of the agreement mentioned in the plaint executed by you, and to hand over the Motor Lorry mentioned in the plaint, for declaration of their lien on the same, for appointment of Receiver to take charge thereof, to sell the same and apply sale proceeds towards their claim and for balance of their claim, costs and interests on judgment, you are summoned to appear in the Court at the hearing of the suit on 16th September, 1924, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) Please take notice that in default of your appearance at the time aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated, this 22nd day of ...July, 1924.
Messrs. SHAH & CHINUBHAI,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C20231

NOTICE.

RE: REVOCATION OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY.

TAKE NOTICE that our client SHAIKH MEHARBAKHSH HAJI KADERBAKHSH has revoked and determined from and after the date hereof, the Power of Attorney and every power and authority conferred by such Power of Attorney, bearing date the fourth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, whereby he appointed Ahmed Cassim Yacoobally his attorney to act as his agent.

And take notice that any person claiming in respect of any writing signed by the said Ahmed Cassim Yacoobally on behalf of our client under the said Power of Attorney is hereby required to submit such claim to our client Shaikh Meherbakhsh Haji Kaderbakhsh at his office at Cadell Road, Mahim, Bombay, within fifteen days from the date hereof, after which period no notice will be taken of any such claim.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1924.
LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for
Shaikh Meharbakhsh Haji Kaderbakhsh.
C20226

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. "BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD."

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS (LADIES AND GENTLEMEN) MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS TO BUY WOOL-PIECE-GOODS, HOSIERY, MILLINERY, JEWELLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, WATCHES, TRAVELLING CASES, HIGH CLASS PERFUMERY, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, under instruction from parties concerned at the shop of Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., Ltd., on Rampart Row, Fort, opposite the Museum and Army and Navy Stores, the entire stock of the said shop, consisting superior woollen, Cashmere Coating, Whipcord sunproof, white, blue and Navy Serge, over-coating, superior coloured Broad cloth, white Flannel Viella Flannel, silk suitings, China silk, English silk, silk shirtings, Zephyrs, French and English silk and Mercerised Lady's dress and gown cloth, Lady's and Gent's woollen and silk under-shirts, socks, stockings, handkerchiefs, ties, bows, collars, superior Camel Rugs, Velvet Rugs, coloured Ribbons and embroidered Laces, Military Ribbons, Felt Hats, wrist and pocket watches, fancy dress buttons, high-class Lady's and Gent's shoes, Leather suit cases, Steel Trunks, high-class perfumery, etc., etc., to be sold in lots convenient to buyers.

The entire stock is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FANCY FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the ground floor of Hattia Building, opposite Messrs. John Roberts and next to Sir J. J. School, on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the concerned the undermentioned furniture, Typewriters, Safes, etc., comprising:—

Office tables, chairs, revolving top tables, revolving chairs, show cases, glassdoor almyrahs, panel door office cupboards, partitions, file cabinets, typewriting tables, typewriters, Godrej Safe and sofas of other makers, drawing rooms suits, gown stand, dressing tables with mirrors and hat stands, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHENDY BAZAR ROAD AND AT NEW SONAPUR LANE DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khunderao Land and Mehta, Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 19th January, 1923, and made between Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others of the first part, and Mohamedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Executors of the Will and Testament of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy of the second part, Mahomedally Mamooji of the third part and the mortgagees of the fourth part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates and time given as under.

Property at Bhendy Bazar Road on TUESDAY, the 26th August, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure now redeemed with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Bhendy Bazar Road, containing by admeasurement 402 square yards in the aggregate or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64, New No. 7381-7382 Old Survey No. 1558-1559, New Survey No. 1027, Cadastral No. 2553, Bhuleshwar Division, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 8033, 8034, 8035, 8036 and Street No. 168 170 and 180 (1), and bounded on the East by the Bhendy Bazar Road, on the West partly by the propedty of Ismail Ghanda and partly by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Peerbhoy Mowjee, and on the South by the property of Ghiga Dama, which premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others.

Property at New Sonapur Lane, Dhobi Talao, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure now redeemed with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of New Sonapur Lane containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, New No. 722, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 8400, Cadastral No. 392, Bhuleshwar Division, and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. —— and Street Nos 362-364 and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the property of Nanabhoy Framji Spencer, on the North by the New Sonapur Street and on the South by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Khunderao Land and Mehta, Solicitors, at their office or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON BOLTS AND NUTS, BALLY'S SHOES, CANVAS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of party concerned:—

57 cases Iron Bolts and Nuts.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Carimbhoy Dawoodji, Yosoof Building, opposite G. T. Hospital Bombay:—

1 case 127 pairs Bally's Shoes.

On account of Insurance Office concerned:—

1 case 56 pieces Brown and Black Linen Canvas, 2,682½ yards (24 inches).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landau.
1 second-hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 pair of Rangoon pony in saddle and harness.
1 Scripps Booth motor car, 4 cylinders, 2 seater, 10-12 h.-p., in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 23rd July, 1924.

"The Best of its Kind"

A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."

The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc.

Re. 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.

Bombay Office:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOUSE DECORATORS, FURNISHERS AND FURNITURE MERCHANTS TO BUY ALL SORTS OF VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE COUNTERS, FULL SIZED OPEN CARVED PARTITION SCREEN, LARGE DRAWING CABINETS AND SIDE BOARD, ELECTRIC FAN AND LAMPS, DOUBLE IRON BEDS, GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, AND OTHER ARTICLES, SUITABLE FOR BOARDING HOUSE.

TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction Sale, at Thoburn House, Merriweather Road, Apollo Bunder, all sorts of valuable household as well as boarding house furniture, consisting of large and small dining tables, arm and armless chairs full sized mirror back side boards and counters, large drawing room cabinets, rich Chesterfield sofas, carpets, office table single and double solid iron bedsteads, full sized mirror and panelled almyrahs, fancy writing tables large teak and blackwood carved partition screen, electric fan and lamps, full sized store cupboards, kitchen tables, cutlery, glass, crockery, platedware and large sign boards, linen, copper and aluminium, etc.,—surplus property of F. H Cleridge Esq.

Catalogues are published. Property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC DESIGNED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELECTRIC A. C. CEILING FANS, TRAVELLING GRAMOPHONE SINGER SEWING MACHINE, ICE BOX, GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE AT ISMAIL VILLA, NEXT TO PINE VILLA, MOTLIBAI STREET, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MISTRY and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 10-30 a.m. at the above address very valuable household furniture, such as Oval dining table, chairs, mirrored sideboard dumbwaiter, Chesterfield suites, drawing room cabinets, silver show-case, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, office tables, electric table lamps and ceiling fans, carpets, fancy teapoys, single and double iron beds, oval mirror and panelled almyrahs, dressing tables with side-mirror, cloths and gown press, chest of drawers, hat-stands, boot and towel horses, marble tables, Singer Sewing Machine, glass crockery, platedware, etc.

Catalogues to be published and property on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1924.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.

AUCTIONEERS—POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF VACANT LAND AT KOREGAON ROAD, POONA.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulamhussein Ahmedally, the Receiver of the estate of late Mr. Hasanalli Abdulali appointed in Suit No. 1348 of 1921 (Amtuz Zacabai v/s Sherifaboo widow and others) Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and Co., of Poona, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th July, 1924 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant leasehold land, admeasuring 6850 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 19, on the Koregaon Road Area, Situate in the Survey limits of the village of Munjeri in the Taluka Poona and District Poona, bounded on or towards the East by Plot No. 31, on or towards the West by a Road, on or towards the North by Plots Nos. 20 and 25 and on or towards the South by Plot No. 18.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. MERWANJI+KOLA and Co. Solicitors of the Receiver at their office, Situate at 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., East Street Poona.

NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH
SHELL SPECTACLES
& EYEGLASSES.



THESE ARE
THE LATEST, THE NEATEST,
THE BEST,
THE MOST COMFORTABLE
EYE-WEAR.

BALIWALLA & HOMI,
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA.
Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's } & { 219, Kalbadevi Road.
BOMBAY.
Awarded several Gold medals of superb craftsmanship.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATRONAGE OF INDIAN LEADERS.

GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

IN AID OF

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN

SPECIAL DANCE. FINE SCENES

Yeshwant Sangit Mandali

WILL STAGE

"SOUBHADRA"

WITH

SPECIALLY SELECTED SONGS

BY

PROF. SARNAIK

AT THE

DUBASH THEATRE

(CHARNI ROAD, NEAR KAMA BAGH)

ON

on THURSDAY 24th JULY AT 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)

RATES—Rs. 25, 15, 10, 5½, 5, 3½, 3, 2, 1,

Tickets can be had at :—

Yeshwant Company's Residence, Girgaum Back Road

below Kennedy Bridge.

Messrs.—Govindji Vassonji's Sweetmeat Shop, Grant Road.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

UNIVERSAL SUPER JEWEL DRAMA

"THE ACQUITTAL"

with a tremendous all star cast featuring

CLAIRE WINDSOR

NORMAN KERRY

BARBARA BEDFORD

RICHARD TRAVERS.

WHO KILLED

ANDREW PRENTICE???

a question that will baffle you right upto the end of the story.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN BOMBAY

will find this Drama very interesting—they will learn something new!

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE

making Cardinals, and scenes of splendour at the Vatican are some of the interesting scenes you will see in this week's International News

To-Night : 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

THE HOUSE OF SELECT DRAMAS

West-End Cinema

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

ASOKA PICTURES

PRESENT



Ask Your Friend!

If he did Visit a Cinema this Week—especially

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Ask him again whether it is worth going to see

'Prithvi Vallabh'

Advertisements are more often deceptive than otherwise—but YOUR FRIEND'S judgment is worth your coin! Come over to-night—but ASK YOUR FRIEND FIRST!

Time and prices as usual.

At Special Public Request

To-Night & Only 2 Days More

Maharashtra's

"SINH GAD"

The Unique Indian Film that has become a House-hold Word in Every Family.

Daily at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

NOVELTY CINEMA

IMPERIAL

Presents

To-Night and during this week

GUL BAKAVLI

Produced by

KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY,

DAILY FOUR SHOWS :—

at 5-0, 7-0, 9-0, and 11-0 p. m.

EXTRA SHOWS

on Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-0 P. M.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT

"Woman to Woman

we pledge our word to make wrong right, so that our boy may hold his head up equal to every man"



Betty Compson

IN

WOMAN

TO

WOMAN

From the play by Michael Morton.

"THE GREATEST BRITISH PICTURE EVER MADE."

ANOTHER ADVENTURE OF FELIX

PATHE-GAZETTE.

TIME

6; 8; & 10 p.m.

BOX OFFICE PLAN OPEN

AT THE THEATRE from 10-15 till 1 p. m.

BOOK EARLY

Notice.—Children under the age of 16 will not be admitted during the performance of Woman to Woman.

NOTICE

For the convenience of their numerous patrons Pathe Cinema have pleasure in announcing that the Prices at the Royal Opera House have been fixed as follows :

GROUND FLOOR	Rs. per seat	DRESS CIRCLE	Rs per seat
Foyer boxes	2/4 ,,	Boxes	2/- ,,
Stalls	2/- ,,	Stalls	1/8 ,,
Middle section of stalls	1/8 ,,	Stage Boxes	1/8 ,,
Orchestra Stalls	1/- ,,	BALCONY	
First two stage Boxes	1/- ,,	Per Seat	-/8/-
Second two stage Boxes	1/8 ,,	GALLERY	
		Per Seat	-/4/-

ALL THE ABOVE PRICES INCLUDE ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

PATHE CINEMA

Provides its patrons with not only the finest pictures, but a comfortable, clean and well ventilated theatre where patrons may spend an enjoyable evening at low cost.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

" THE QUAINTS "

Cinema at 6-30 p. m.

" MARRY THE POOR GIRL "

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"THE WOMAN GOD CHANGED',

Featuring SEENA OWEN.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"THE DANCER OF THE NILE"

with CARMEL MYERS.

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years

Natyakalapravartak Sangit Mandali

Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre

To-Night at 9

The Popular Social Play

SHARADA

Saturday (26th Inst) Night

The Record Hindi Play

PUNJAB MAIL

Sunday (27th Inst.) Matinee

The New Novel Social Hindi Play

'Ekahee Paisa'

Plan open at the Theatre

Proprietor : G. B. BHATE.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22.

The monsoon has extended into Rajputana and frontier but weakened in the Gangetic plain.

A depression is probably forming at the head of the Bay.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East Rajputana, Central India and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, Northeast Baluchistan, Konkan, North Hyderabad Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in the North-West Frontier Provinces, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are :—

Victoria Point and Tavoy three inches; Moulmein, Bassein and Diamond Island one and a half; Bhamo two; Myitkyina, Sibsagar and Calcutta one; Dinajpur one and a half; Darjeeling and Chakrata one; Simla one and a half; Nowgong four; Ajmer one; Jaipur two; Kotah three; Neemuch one and a half; Pachmarhi one; Mangalore and Trivandrum one and a half; Coimbatore two; Mercara five; and Gopalpur one.

Forecast.—Increase in Central Burma and Northeast of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 22nd July 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 22nd July 1922	1923
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	42 2
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 01	22 06	52 59	43 71
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 19	23 63	47 42	
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 06	20 58	49 07	46 97
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..			52 51	

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 21.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr.	29.631 in
Temperature of Air		82.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..		78.6 ,,
Dew Point		76.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..		84% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..		8.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air		84.5 ,,
Minimum ,, ,,		81.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, SW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..		202 miles.
Fall of Rain		0.01 inches
Total fall during month ..		14.60 ,,
Do. do. year ..		22.06 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd July		0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	July	h m	ft in	July	h m.	ft. in
Tu	22	3 9	25 9	22	8 56	18 9
		15 19	26 10		22 3	18 4
W.	23	4 2	24 11	23	9 42	20 0
		15 57	25 10		22 54	18 9
Th.	24	5 3	24 4	24	10 53	
		16 41	25 0		23 59	
F.	25	6 25	24 3	25	12 18	21 8
		17 35	24 5			
Sat	26	12 43	30 3	26	6 7	14 6
		0 0	0 0		19 26	17 2
Sun	27	8 53	25 3	27	1 49	18 6
		20 3	24 4		14 42	21 3
M.	28	9 39	26 1	28	2 36	17 11
		20 59	24 9		15 29	20 8

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd July 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.23" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and in the east of the province humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the southeast of the division; the minimum was almost normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 106deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi has had 0.71" of rain, Agra 0.28," Mainpuri 0.11" and Cawnpore 0.18." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Agra moisture in the air is in excess. Temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the province

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had 1.92" of rain, Ajmer 1.06" and Kotah 3.00." Skies are heavily clouded over Rajputana and at Jaipur and Kotah vapour in air is in excess. Maximum temperature was above normal in west Rajputana; the minimum was higher than usual at Jodhpur and lower at Kotah. Information from Sind is wanting.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.60" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in central Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Deesa and Rajkot and the minimum at the latter station only.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 0.20" of rain and Akola 0.27." Skies are moderately clouded over the east Central Provinces and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hoshangabad and generally in defect in the south of the division. Temperature was generally lower than usual in the north of the province and higher in the south.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.28" of rain and Karwar 0.23." Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 84.5deg. (normal) and the minimum 81.4deg. (4deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.39" of rain and Nizamabad 0.21." Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan. Temperature was higher than usual except in the south Bombay Deccan, where it was almost normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the south of the Peninsula and has extended into Central India West and Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces and east Rajputana, and local in Central India West, Berar, the Konkan, east Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the east Punjab, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Trivandrum 1.26," Masulipatam 0.16," Bellary 0.20" and Coimbatore 2.45."

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Rajputana and extend in the Central Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 21st July 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has extended in the submontane Punjab to Rawalpindi and remains active in the Gangetic plain and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, north and east Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, Central India East and the west Central Provinces, and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, the east, and north Punjab and the Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and south Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were :—Moulmein Diamond Island two inches; Bassein Akyab one and a half; Berhampore one; Bogra one and a half; Purnea five; Dinajpur Darbhanga two; Patna, Bahraich, Bareilly, Meerut ones Mussooree three; Dehra Dun, Murree two; Sialkot one and a half; Srinagar, Nowgong one; Sutna two; Mercara five.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		0.76	1.75	—0.99
Rawalpindi				
Lahore		2.05	5.47	—3.42
Hissar	0.03	2.78	4.19	—1.41
Ambala	0.23	6.55	8.79	—2.24
Delhi	0.07	4.09	8.89	—4.80
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.28	4.88	9.16	— 4.28
Mainpuri	0.11	12 02	8.24	+3.78
Jhansi	0.71	14.41	12.50	+1.91
Cawnpore	0.18	25.89	19.86	15.03
Allahabad		10.16	12.76	—2.60
Sind—				
Jacobabad				
Karachi				
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	1.06	1.58	7.24	—5.65
Jaipur	1.92	8.18	8.01	+0.08
Kotah	3.00	10.86	10.12	+0.74
Mount Abu		7.50	19.55	12.05
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj				
Dwarka				
Veraval		5.33	8.33	—3 03
Rajkot		9.04	11.87	—2.83
Bhavnagar Para ..		3.86	8.39	—4.53
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.02	18.75	20.37	—1.62
Ahmedabad ..		3.08	12.63	—9.55
Deesa		2.09	8.37	—6.28
Central India West— ..				
Neemuch				
Indore	0.60	7.51	12.83	—5.32
Central Provinces— ..				
Jubbulpore	1.02	24.66	19.55	+5.11
Saugar	1.20	11.03	16.26	—5.23
Hoshangabad ..	0.07	6.42	16.96	10.54
Khandwa	0.09	3.87	11.58	—7.71
Akola	0.27	5.07	12.46	—7.39
Amraoti		7.58	13.11	—5.53
Nagpur		10.86	19.07	—8.21
Chanda		11.36	20.14	—8.78
Raipur	0.01	8.62	18.95	10.33
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.01	22.06	37.86	15.80
Ratnagiri	0.28	70.19	54.21	15.98
Mormugao		?	52.52	?
Karwar	0.23	?	66.28	?
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon		4.17	7.75	—3.58
Ahmednagar ..		4.86	7.55	—2.69
Poona	0.02	3.76	9.72	—5.96
Sholapur		3.01	7.88	—4.87
Bijapur		0.70	4.90	—4.20
Belgaum	0.39	27.37	19.62	+7.75
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..		6.78	9.86	—3.08
Nizamabad (Indur)	0 21	3.77	12.42	—8.65
Hyderabad		8.29	9.13	—0.84
Malabar—				
Mangalore				
Calicut				
Cochin				
Ceylon—				
Colombo				
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam ..	0.16	5.05	9.23	—4.18
Bellary	0 20	2.37	3.10	—0.73
Cuddapah		4.85	5.65	—0.80
Madras		8.35	4.56	+3.79
Bangalore	0.04	8.27	5.76	+2.51
Coimbatore	2.45	17.58	2.71	14.87
Trichinopoly ..		0.18	2.45	—2.27
Negapatam		0.67	2.56	—1.89

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS,

Bombay, 22nd July, 1924.

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 18th July to 21st July 1924 ..	5111	18125	— 13014
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 21st July, 1924	3253451	3568884	—315433
Shipments for the bi week from 18th July, to 21th July, 1924.			
United Kingdom ..	..	..	..
Continent ..	..	11630	—11630
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	6844	..	+6844
Total ..	6844	11630	—4786
Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 21th July, 1924.			
United Kingdom ..	149396	126565	+22831
Continent ..	923834	666579	+257255
China	238958	372352	—133394
Japan	1247214	1677438	—430224
Coast Ports ..	50191x	47995	+ 2196
Total ..	2609593	2890929	—281336
Afloat in harbour :—			
Europe ..	2212	4695	—2483
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	5684	10813	—5129

Including 22973 bales for U. S. of America.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 22.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/4
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 9/32
Bank's selling D D Rs. 1/5 5/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 9/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 11/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 540
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 620
Bank's buying D D Frcs 610
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 318
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.39
London—Paris Frcs 84.80
London—Switzerland Frcs. 26.90
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.70
London—Rome Liras 101.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Firm market.

LONDON, July 21.

Tele Transfers 1/ 5/16—Firm.
Bar Gold £4—14—2—downward tendency.
Bar Silver Spot 34 3/8—Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 22.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 5/16
Bank Demand	1/5 5/16
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s ..	1/5 17/32
Fcs. Demand	540
American Dollars	318
Hongkong Dollars	168
Shanghai	230
Japan	130
Singapore	164 1/2

Market Steady.

Rentes 3 per cent.	53
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 3/8
,, Two months hence	34½

Closing Tone of Silver.—Offerings are small Steady.

Interest day to day loans	2½
,, 7 days market loans	2½
Discount, Bank of England	Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

WAR LOANS ETC.

LONDON, July 21.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £88 3/8 Unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 Unchanged.
War Loans 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/8—1/8.
Consols 2½ per cent 57...—1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent ...47½ Unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 3/8...plus 1/8
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 plus 1/8

STOCKS.

LONDON, July 21.

Conversion Loan £77 3/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent £113 1/2

LONDON, July 21.

Exchange on London in Paris 84.75
Exchange on London in Germany £19 7/8.
18,420,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 101.60

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, July 21.

Stockholm	1648
Christiania	3208
Amsterdam	1148
Switzerland	2397
On London at paris ...Francs	Previous Price.

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, July 21.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
5 per cent. Rente	24

NEW YORK, July 21

Demand Bills	43875

BULLION.

Bombay, July 22.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/8
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/8
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/9/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/10
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/10/3
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/7
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/13
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/15

London, July 21.

Bar gold ready d. 94-2
Silver ready d. 34-6
Silver forward d. 34-8
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Continent bought. China doing nothing, very little business doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 22.

Ready :—24—11—0
Vaida Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.
Sravon 24-13-0 24-11-0—24-11-0
Bhadrva 24-13-0 24-11-0—24-11-0
Teji Mandi :—
Vaida Guinea Rani—15—8—0
Sravan Guinea King
Vaida 0—6—0 15—3—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 22.

A substantial advance of 88 points in old crop and 141 to 148 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on considerable short covering and general buying on bullish Agricultural Bureau Report. Liverpool has been reported 10 points down in old crop and 29 to 30 points in new crop.

The Agricultural Bureau Report published yesterday shows the condition of the American crop as 68.5 per cent on 16th July 1924 against 71.2 per cent up to 25th June and 65.6 per cent up to 25th May 1924. This report indicates a crop of 11,934,000 bales and in itself is very bullish. We still look for a upward tendency with possible setbacks and think well of buying especially in weak markets, and on all breaks.

Messrs. Umrigar and Yesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 21st instant as under:—

"Without general rain in Texas soon, upward tendency likely. Heavy realising on Bureau readily absorbed."

Owing to a substantial advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened firm at Rs. 523 this morning, i.e. Rs. 13 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate buyers and the market touched Rs. 524½. Selling by shroffs and jobbers caused a setback and the prices declined to Rs. 526½, but again improved to Rs. 528½ on prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses buying. The market after small fluctuations closed at Rs. 527. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 528½ and going up by half a rupee closed quiet at Rs. 526½ at 6-30 p.m. on selling by Marwari Shroffs.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 570 and dropped to Rs. 568 on one Japanese firm and Commission Houses selling, and after fluctuating within a small range closed at Rs. 569. While Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 499 and gradually declined to Rs. 497½ on general selling. Again recovering to Rs. 499½ on Commission Houses buying the market closed at Rs. 498. F G Bengal July and December January were nominally quoted Rs. 549 and Rs. 446 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton wos closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 22
6-30 P. M

Fully Good Broach	April/May	515 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	546
,, ,,	..Dec/Jan.	446
Fine Oomra	..July ..	567 1/2
,, ,, ..	..Dec./Jan.	487 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 22.

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	580	565	550	535
M. G. Oomra No. 3	590	575	560	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	..
M. G. Southerns	—	618	608	598
M. G. Mathia	575	560	545	..
M. G. Khandesh	585	579	555	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 22

Fully Good Broach	April/May	527
,, ,, Bengal	July	550
,, ,, ,,	Dec./January	446
Fine Oomra	July ..	569
,, ,, ,,	Dec./Jan. ..	488
Good Southerns	Aug/Septr ..	598

SILVER.

Bombay July 22.

Ready :—80—10—0.
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Asad 8-12-0 80—10—0—80-10-0
Sravan 81-3-0 80—15—0—80-15-0
Teji Mandi.
Asad
Sravan 1—1—0
Vaida
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 22.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/1
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/1
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 104
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

SHARES.

Bombay, July 22.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1390 xd. Contributory 352/8 xd. India Bank 80/8, Central Bank 24/8 and Eastern Bank 84 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ali Advance 395, Bombay Cotton 470, Bombay Dyeing 666/4, Bradbury 475, Century 335, Cent India 487/8, Colaba Land 170, Coorla 161/4, Crescent 215, Dawn 555 xd, Edw Sassoon 177/8 xd, E D Sassoon 1/14, Elphinstone 31/4, Fazuldhoy 916/4, F Petit 1050, Globe 47/8, Gokak 96/4, Ind Bleaching 216/4 xd, Ind Malwa 357/8, Kastoorchand 151/4, Khatao 120, Kohinoor 1055, Luxmi Cotton 4615 xd, Madhavrao Scd 37/8, Mathuradas 260, M Petit 2750, Morarji 2475 n, New Great 286/4, New City 290, Pabani 302/8, Pearls 505, Phoenix 437/8, Simplex 193/12, Standard 1400, Swan 792/8, Swadeshi 558/12, Tata Mill 155 and Vishnu Cotton 1690 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 170 xd, B Burma 300, B Burma N I 67/8 pr, Bt Burma Pet. 5/5, B Tramway 93/12, Bombay Steam 61/4, Bundi Cement 9/6, Katni Grd 70, Katni Defd 195, New India 15/12, Shivraipur 39, Tata Iron Ord 16, Tata Iron Defd 47/8, Tata Hydro 715 xd, and Scindia Steam 6/9.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

22nd July 1924.

New York Market 21st July 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
31.50	July			32.38	+88
25.95	Oct.	25.86—09	25.80—15	27.38	+143
25.07	Dec			26.48	+141
24.86	Jan.		24.83—13	26.44	+148
25.26	Mar.			26.67	+141
25.35	May			26.80	+145

Telegraphic market advices:

(1) Agricultural Burma report estimating the condition of the American crop as on 16th July 1924, 68.5 per cent (Against 71.2 per cent up-to 25th June, and 65.6 per cent up-to 26 th May).

(2) Short covering and wave of general buying on bullish Agricultural Bureau Report. Stop loss orders being reached. Contracts scarce. October highest 27.65 (12.04 p.m.), lowest 25,65 (11.24 a.m.), range 200 points.

Liverpool Market 21st July 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
16.89	July			16.79	—10
15.09	Oct.	14.85—24	14.85—24	14.80	—29
14.67	Jan.	14.40—27	14.43—24	14.38	—26
14.59	Mar.			14.30	—29
14.47	May			14.17	—30
	Egyptian				
19.00	Nov.			18.63	—37
18.80	Jan			18.38	—42

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 150,000. "Saturday": Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt, Oklahoma and West Taxes. "Sunday": No precipitation. "Forecast": Western belt generally fair. All balance entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) Agricultural Bureau report 68.5 per cent, indicates a crop of 11,934,000. This report is considerably worse than expected. Would be totally indequate for worlds requirements. Also weather must be abnormally good from now on to maintain indicated crop. With present prospects we believe that conditions warrant higher, possibly much higher, prices. Think well of buying particularly on all breaks. American cross rate 4.39.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 21.

Futures at New York.—

July	32.38	plus .88
October	27.38	,, 1.43
December	26.48	,, 1.41
January	26.44	,, 1.48

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.

	Bales.
To-day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
To-day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	200
To-day's Sales of East Indian	Nil
To-day's Imports	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.

Future Delivery Prices.—

July	16.73	—.16
August	15.82	—.16
September	15.38	—.28
October	14.85	—.24
November	14.59	—.27
December		
January	14.45	—.22
February		
March	14.33	—.26
April		
May	13.22	—.25
June		
July	14.00	—.35
Egyptians.—		
July	21.85	
November	18.90	
January	18.65	

CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.

July	16.79	—.10
August	15.85	—.23
September	15.37	—.29
October	14.80	—.29
November	14.57	—.29
December	14.46	—.29
January	14.38	—.29
February	14.34	—.29
March	14.30	—.29
April	14.22	—.31
May	14.17	—.30
June	14.06	—.31
July	13.95	—.30

Tone.—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.

July	21.80	—.10
August	21.30	—.15
September	20.65	—.20
October	19.08	—.37
November	18.63	—.37
December	18.51	—.39
January	18.38	—.42
February	18.33	—.42
March	18.31	—.42
April	8.26	—.42
May	18.26	—.42
June	18.24	—.42
July	18.22	—.42

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	11.00
,, ,, "Fully Good"	11.40
,, ,, "Fine"	11.80
No. 1 Oomra "Good"	11.55
,, ,, "Fully Good"	12.05
,, ,, "Fine"	12.55
M. G., Broach, "Good"	12.40
,, ,, "Fully Good"	12.80
,, ,, "Fine"	13.20
M. G., Sinde "Good"	10.90
,, ,, "Fully Good"	11.30
,, ,, "Fine"	11.70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 21.

Cotton.—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Forts	11,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	1,000
,, ,, to Continent	11,000
Spot Cotton at New York	33.40 Puls .90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.75 Plus 85

Futures at New Orleans.—

August	27.71	plus 1.76
October	26.56	plus 1.48
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	17 3/8	
Silver Foreign mined.	67 1/4	
Mid American Spot	17.22	
Quiet.		
Egyptian F.G.F. sakels	23.65	

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

July	31.25
October	25.76
January	24.80
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
October	24.93
January	24.63

LIVERPOOL, July 21.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.—

July	16.79	—.10
October	14.80	—.29
January	14.38	—.29
March	14.30	—.29

WHEATS.

London, July 21.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 52 July/Aug. sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 53 July/Aug. sellers.
Australian 55 July/Aug. sellers.
Choice White Karachi 53 July/Aug. sellers.
Soft Red Karachi 52 July/Aug. sellers.
Tone:—Firm and dearer but poor trade.
Cargo, Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 52 paid loading.
Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 53/3 paid for July/August.

SEEDS.

London, July 21.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed with fair trade at advance at £19 7/8 paid for July/August.
Cottonseed Bombay £10 1/2 July/Aug. Nominal.
Castorseed Bombay closed firmer and held far above the market at £29 1/4 sellers for July/August shipment.

LINSEED.

London, July 21.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 21 7/8 July/Aug. value 21 3/4 buyers fair but firmer rates.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 21 3/4 buyers fair but firmer rates.
Raw Linseed Tone Oil Naked Spot Net 40 July buyers, 40/6 Sept./Dec. value.
The Bombay Mails of 5th instant were delivered in 21st.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 21.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 20/6 Aug./September sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 20/6 Oct./December sellers.
Tone Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 20/6 Jan./March sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 20/8 Oct./December sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 20/8 Oct./December sellers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.)

Bombay, July 22, 5 p.m.

Ready prices record an improvement of 2 to 4 as. with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 3400 bags, showing a satisfactory demand for Spot sugar.

Our Forward market has ruled a little easier evidencing a drop of 2 to 3d. nearly in the price-levels prevailing yesterday evening.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 22/12 to Rs. 23 per cwt.
Fine White Java Transhipment Rs. 17/12 to Rs. 18 per cwt.
Fine White Java Shipment June Sh. 23/1 per cwt F B H.
Fine White Java Shipment June-July Sh. 22/3 per cwt F B H.
Fine White Java Shipment S S Manora Sh. 23 per cwt F B H.
Fine White Java Shipment S S Nurjehan Sh. 21/9 per cwt F B H.
Fine White Java S S Pasha Sh. 22 per cwt F B H.
Fine White Java Shipment July Sh. 21/6 per cwt F B H.
Fine White Java Shipment July-Aug-Sept Sh. 20/10 per cwt F B H.
Fine White Java Aug-Sept Sh. 20/7 per cwt F B H.M
Fine White Java Shipment Octo-Decem, Sh. 20/9 per cwt F B H.
Continental Beet Sugar Nov-Decem Sh. 20 per cwt F B H.
Mauritius Sugar Aug-Sept Sh. 20/9 per cwt F B H.

METALS.

London, July 21

English best Selected Copper 64 1/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. 62 3/8.
Copper Braziers 82.
Yellow Metal 7 5/8.
Hard Spelter 28 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/8.
Tin Block £243 1/2.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 22

	Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English ..	.. 3/4	65	0	0
Do ,, ..	.. 1	62	8	0
Do ,, ..	.. 1 1/4	62	8	0
Do ,, ..	.. 1 1/2	62	8	0
Do. ,, ..	.. 1 3/4	63	0	0
Do. ,, ..	.. 2	63	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 22

	Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	.. 3/4	69	0	0
Copper ,, ..	.. 1/	68	0	0
Copper ,, ..	.. 1 1/4	63	0	0
Copper, American	.. 1 1/2	67	8	0
Copper ,, ..	.. 1 3/4	67	8	0
Copper ,, ..	.. 2/	67	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars	.. ..	61	0	0
Panchteka Joint	.. ..	29	0	0
Copper, English Bars	.. ..	61	0	0
Brass Bars ..	.. ..	41	8	0
Pat Klai ..	.. ..	65	0	0
Lead, Country	.. ..	23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		61	0	0
,, 1 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		61	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		67	0	0
American Copper 3/4		70	0	0
,, 1 to 1 1/4	.. ..	69	0	0

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An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

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SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, July 22

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	400	..	395
Bombay Cotton	470	..	470
Bombay Dyeing	665-63-12	665	666-4
Century	337-8 36-4	33-12-335	336-4
Nagpur	486-4-85	83-12-85-487-3	88-12486-4
Colaba	170 71-4	170	171-4
Cresent	215	215	215
Indore	355-57-85-3-12-55	355	355
Kohinoor	1055	..	1055
New Great	288-12-87-8	285-286 1/4	285-286 1/4 287 1/2
Pearl	505-3-12-2-8-3-12	503 3/4	505 503 3/4505
Phoenix	4378-32-8	..	432 1/2 4371/2
Bharucha	..	..	..
Simplex	195	193 3/4-195	195
Swan	792-8	..	792 1/2
Swadeshi	551-4-52-8	556 1/4-557 1/	560 553 3/4
Pabni	300	..	302 1/2
Fazal	918-12-20 15-17-8	916 1/4	917 1/2
Mathuradas	260	..	260
Tata Mill	155	..	155
Globe	4-8	..	47 1/2
Mysore	106-4	..	106 1/4
Madhavji	225	225	222 1/2-1220
Finlay	540	..	540
Gokak	96-4	..	96 1/4
Edward Sassoon	177-8	..	177 1/2
Meyer Sassoon	127-8	..	127 1/2
Alcock	175	..	170
Bombay Burma Old	301 4	..	300
Bombay Elec. Tram	93-12	93-12	93-12
Bombay Steamer Ordy	61-4	..	61 1/4
Bundi Cement	9-8	..	9-6
Central E. Mining	22-8	..	22 1/4
Indian Cement	45	..	45
Tata Steel Ordy.	16	..	16
Tata Steel Defd.	47-8	46 1/4	46 1/4

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 22.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	1	6
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	6
David ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	6
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Lighthouse ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan ..	..No. 40/1	1	10	6
Do	..No. 42/2	1	13	3
Do.	..No. 20	1	3	6
Do.	..No. 32	1	7	6

COLOUR.

July 22.

Quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 per cent paste-Lunger Rs. 85
Alizarine 20 per cent paste-Cow Rs. 90
Alizarine 20 per cent paste-I P Rs. 80
Congo red Rs. 1-12-0
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-12-0
Methyl Violet Rs. 3-6-0
Victoria Blue Rs. 3-8-0
Sulphuric Black Re. 1-1-0
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2
Perpurine Delta Rs. 3
Malachite Green Rs. 3-8-0
Magenta Xls Rs. 7
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1-10-0
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4-4-0
Soluble Blue Rs. 8
Fast red Rs. 5-8-0

RUBBER.

London, July 21.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure 12 Aug./September sellers.
Tone:—Quiet.
Plantation First Latex Crepe 12 July.
Tone:—Rather firmer, closing quietly.

RAPESEEDS.

London, July 21

Toria £20 3/8 July/August Hamburg sellers.
Ferozepore Real Bold £20 1/4 July/Aug. sellers.
Brown Cawnpore £10 7/8 July/Aug. Nominal.
Firm and higher prices asked but little doing.

LONDON, July 21.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ... 19 7/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £135.
National Bank of India, Ltd. £45.
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6.
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £ 11 3/4.
Barley Karachi 38/6 July/August sellers.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The American Census Bureau gives the condition of the cotton crop as 68.5 per cent, with a forecast of crop at 11,934,000 bales.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 22.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21th July, 1924.

Cotton	836	Bales
Wheat	10601	cwt
Linseed	8033	,,
Rapeseed, etc	632	,,
Gingellyseed	670	,,
Poppyseed	34	,,
Groundnuts	237	,,
Castorseed	4226	,,
Rice	707	,,
Myrabollams	Nil	,,
Cottonseed	4228	,,
Mowraseed	257	,,
Gram	1329	,,
Juwar	27	,,
Masur	Nil	
Barley	443	,,
Bajri	874	,,
Coal	5320	Tons

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE.

The following has been issued by the Collector of Customs, Bombay:—

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta for the month of June 1924:—

	Rs. lakhs.
Total Imports of Private Merchandise	1,882
Total exports of private merchandise	2,961
Net movement of treasure import	431
Net Balance of trade including eraced rupee paper in favour of India	367

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, Special Meeting, 3-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 25.

Public Meeting "to extend Rent Act", Sir C. J. Hall, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, July 26.

S S "Caledonia" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 29.

2nd quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 28, Bank Street, Fort, 5 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 23 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 12m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 24 (Thurs.) Sunrise 6h. 12m. sunset 7h. 17m.
July 25 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 17m.
July 26 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 17m.
July 27 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 13m; Sunset 7h 17m.
July 28 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 7h. 16m.
July 29 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 14m; Sunset 7h 16m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Moldavia" arrived London on Saturday the 19th instant.

S S "Clan Macgillivray" left Suez on the evening of the 19th instant.

The N Y K steamer "Morioka Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 19th July, and is due to arrive here on or about the 17th August. S S "Hakodate Maru" arrived at Kobe on the 19th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Calicut (Malabar), Cochin, Mangalore (Kanara) and neighbouring places are subject to serious delay and can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Telegrams to Calcutta and places in Bengal and Burma are subject to delay owing to bad weather.

Telegrams to Karachi and places in Sind are subject to delay owing to imperfect communication due to bad weather.

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

A popular concert will be broadcasted by the "European Quartette", at 6-40 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

LOSS OF VALUABLE MANUSCRIPTS.

Mr. Ratnasingh Deepsingh Parmar informs us that on his journey from Bombay to Surat between Bulsar and Surat he lost his trunk containing valuable manuscripts. The manuscripts deal with his research work re. "Mauryan" and "Solanki" Dynasties. Persons coming across these manuscripts are requested to restore the same to him at the following address:—R. D. Parmar, C/o Dhanjibhai Nathubhai, Pipla Sheri, Lal Darwaja, Surat.

CENTRAL COOPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The following public lectures on Cooperation, will be delivered in the Lecture Hall, Ground Floor, South Wing, University Building, today (Wednesday) on "Cooperative Societies among students", by Prof. A. C. Fernandes, M.A., St. Xavier's College, Bombay at 5 p.m. and on "Classification of Societies", by Mr. D. A. Shah, M.A., LL.B., Asst. Registrar, C. S. Surat at 6-30 p.m.

CLOSING OF PARA STATION POSTPONED.

The Huzur Secretary, Gondal writes to Mr. J. G. Nensey, Hon. Jt. Secretary, P. & T. Relief Association that the closing of the Para Station has been postponed for the present.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday the 25th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

VILLE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Ville Parle Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 26th inst. at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Ville Parle Rashtriya Shala to consider the situation arising out of the third resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. R. Naik, L.S.M.F., L.M. & S. on "Malaria" to-morrow (Thursday) at 9-0 p.m. (S. T.) in the City Improvement Trust Chawl at Parel. All are requested to attend.

LECTURE ON "TUBERCULOSIS."

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. V. S. Toro, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, will deliver a lantern lecture on "Tuberculosis" at the Madhavrao Rokde Free Municipal (Marathi School (Mandvi) to-day (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.). All are requested to attend.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY UNION.

The fourth annual general meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, will be held at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the 29th inst. at Damodar Hall, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay. All members and sympathisers are cordially requested to attend. Professor S. A. Fernandes "Akola" will treat the audience with his Magic tricks and shows, after the business of the meeting is over.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

In jutes an easier feeling pervaded the market with little outside support forthcoming, speculative activity being also less apparent. Howrah and Clive registered lower levels, likewise the higher priced stocks which favoured buyers. In coals a few transactions were reported showing hardly any alterations. In teas the healthy feeling established in this section continues and rates if anything indicated a stronger tendency. Gielle and Hattikhira were strong features. In miscellaneous Anglo Oriental and Frank Ross had some buyers also Kumardhubi Engineering. Indian Iron and Steel was lower and Agra United declined appreciably on sellers coming out. Government securities were practically unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 68/2, 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 94/8, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 99, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/12.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/4, Kesoram 4.

Jute:—Albion 470, Alliance 555, Anglo India 382, Auckland 228. Birla 10/4. Clive 41/8, Craig 7/4 Empire 58/4, Fort William 338, Howrah 44/6, Hukumchand ord 11/10, Kankinarrah 445, Lansdowne 325, Lawrence 560, National 292/8, Nuddea 50/8, Orient 219/8, Reliance 58/4, Standard 420.

Coals:—Bengal 628/8, Burrakur 37, Damagurria 16/8, Katras Jherriah 112, Nazira 16 Neetooria 1/6, Nodiha 5/12, North Damuda 9, North Laibdih 1/4, Pench Valley 24, Raneegunge 47, Singaran A 5/5.

Miscellaneous:—C P Cements 1/4, Frank Ross 4/12, Indian Iron and Steel 32, Kumardhubi Engineering 2/2, Marshall and Co 3/14 Hooghly Flour 26/4, B I Corporation deferred 5/10, Jessinia Minerals Mining 5/4, Howrah Oil 9/12, Bengal Timber Trading 180, Anglo Oriental Navigation 17.

Tea Companies:—Amluckie 162, Bishnauth 20/8, Dhunseri 6/6, East India 18/6, Eastern Cachar 166 Gielle 28/4, Gulma 14/8, Hattikhira 23/8, New Terai 22, Roopacherra 19/12, Teesta Valley 37/8, Tengpani 15/4, Tezpore 11/8, Tukvar 20/12, Tunsong 18.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and nine thirtysecond pence and demand bills were one shilling five and five sixteenth pence.

BOMBAY GOVT. PUBLICITY.

DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION TO BE CONTINUED.

We have received the following communication through the Director of Information, Bombay:—

The Governor in Council has closely considered the important question of publicity in view of the motion to omit the establishment of the Director of Information passed on the 11th of March 1924 by the Legislative Council.

The Governor in Council has noticed several letters in the Press since that motion emphasizing the necessity of publicity and resolutions requesting steps to be taken notwithstanding that motion to supply official news regularly to the Press have been passed both by the Gujarati Journalists' Association and the Journalists' Association of India. The Governor in Council has also been reminded that the necessity of providing means for publicity of official intentions and policy has been recognised on previous occasions by the Legislative Council. The peculiar necessity of publicity under the Reforms has indeed been stressed in paragraph 41 of the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill. They noted there the earnest representations made to them that Provincial Governments should become more vocal and put forth their views with more courage and more persistence than they have in the past and that it would be of the utmost importance in the future that the Provincial Governments should have means of explaining to the people the reason why things are done, the reasons which underlie decisions and the arguments against proposals which they consider would be detrimental to the welfare of the country. The Joint Select Committee remarked that it had been represented to them that the case against the policy of Provincial Governments was becoming every day more widely disseminated by means of the vernacular Press, while the case for the policy of the Provincial Governments was unknown to the masses of Indians. They were glad to think that these opinions were shared by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India.

The Governor in Council has come to the conclusion therefore that it is his duty in the public interests, while making every endeavour to secure due economy, to press for the minimum provision necessary for the performance of the publicity work of the Director of Information. He has decided therefore to discard the distribution of leaflets through Honorary Correspondents, to which special exception has been taken, and to rely more particularly for publicity upon local officials and the public press and to make material reductions in the establishment of the Director of Information. A reduction has already been made of one Senior and one Junior Translator, of one Junior Stenographer and of one Junior Despatcher. It will also be noticed that it has been possible to reduce two menials and to make large reductions in respect of postage, telegrams and office expenses. The net result has been to reduce the total expenses from roughly Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 20,000 a year. The Governor in Council has satisfied himself that the latter sum is the minimum which would enable him to provide during the present year for the necessary publicity work of the Director of Information and he proposes therefore to move a resolution for the modification of the motion of the 11th of March 1924 to the extent of substituting for the reduction of Rs. 40,000 a reduction of Rs. 20,000 only in the present year in the establishment of the Director of Information. He has however under examination proposals for further economy by the re-organisation of the Office of the Oriental Translator to which the translation work has already been transferred with a view to its providing the remainder of the staff required for the Director of Information. If these proposals prove practicable, further economy would be possible next year. Meanwhile, the scope of the utility of the latter officer has materially been increased by the transference to him of the responsibility of the Library and the Record Office of the Secretariat. The Governor in Council trusts that it will be recognised on all sides of the House that he has made every effort to meet the demand for economy expressed in the motion of the 11th of March 1924 and that the modification now proposed will be sanctioned by the Legislative Council. He looks for the support of all parties in his efforts to maintain an efficient publicity office in the public interests both in the reserved and transferred departments and in the interests of practical progress in the Reforms introduced under the Government of India Act.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ABSENTING FROM DUTY.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Holdsmith charged H. F. H. Candney (23) a signaller, with absenting himself from duty without leave. The Sergeant said the accused was employed in H. M.'s 27 R. F. A. station at Kirkee as a signaller and had absented himself since 10th April last without leave. He surrendered himself in Bombay at 10 p.m. on Monday.

His Worship ordered the accused to be handed over to the military authorities.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Dharsi Lalji, a silversmith residing on the first floor of a house at Vadgadi reports to the police that at about 7 a.m. on Monday he locked the door of his room and went out. On his return at 8 p.m. he found the lock of the door forced open and silver articles, silk embroidery and saris from the boxes and cupboards missing.

Kalankhan Manikhan, a merchant residing at Bhendy Bazar reports that on the 20th instant he kept Rs. 1,607 in Government currency notes along with some other ornaments in a trunk in his room. At 7-30 a.m. next day, he opened the trunk and took out Rs. 221 and went out to make a payment. On his return at 11-30 a.m. he opened the door and on entering the room he found the trunk missing. From enquiries made by him, he came to know that during his absence a Mahomedan was seen to enter his room and remove the trunk which was put into a victoria and driven away. The number of the victoria is not known.

GAMBLERS ROB PARSI.

On Monday evening one Jagdeshwar Coverji was going along Girgaon Back Road, when he was accosted by some street gamblers who asked him to try his luck which he refused. Whilst he was counting some notes he had in his hand, one of the men snatched four Government currency notes of Rs. 100 each and passed them to one of his comrades, who ran away. He, however, was able to catch the man who snatched away the notes from him and handed him over to the police.

SECOND CLASS TAXIS.

The agitation of the second class taxi owners of Bombay in regard to the introduction of the Ford car for hire has been suspended for the present. It appears a meeting of the taxi owners was held recently at the Head Police Office and after some deliberations they requested the Commissioner of Police to suspend his judgment till October so that in the meantime they may have an opportunity of collecting information and to come to some mutual settlement. The police authorities therefore have suspended taking any action till October next.

NEW BRIDGES AT KASHELI.

ESTIMATES FOR CONSTRUCTION.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The sub-committee of the Municipal Standing Committee have now issued their report regarding the revised estimates for the construction of new bridges at Kasheli in connection with the Tansa Completion Works. It is a lengthy document. The Corporation had decided (1) that instead of terminating the two 72" pipes at Pogaon and continuing the supply to Bombay by means of two new 57" pipes and the existing Tansa pipes, the two 72" pipes should be continued a further 18 miles nearer Bombay so as to terminate at Powai, and (2) that as the existing bridges at Kasheli could not be sufficiently strengthened so as to bear the weight of the new pipes, in addition to that of the existing pipes, an entirely new bridge or bridges should be constructed on a new site at Kasheli for carrying the 72" pipes over the Bassein Creek. The cost of construction was roughly put down at Rs. 25 lakhs. This amount did not include the cost of constructing a roadway for public traffic on the proposed bridges, as it was not then contemplated. Braithwaite and Co. offered to construct the bridge together with the roadway at an estimated cost of Rs. 32,93,500 and to provide steel work for the small bridge at a cost of Rs. 125 thousands, the piers being constructed by the Corporation at Rs. 405 thousands. The two bridges were thus to cost Rs. 38,23,990, of which Rs. 5 lakhs were to be contributed by Government. Borings were taken and the Commissioner again approached the Corporation with revised estimates for the contract amounting to Rs. 63,48,383 for both the bridges. The Committee, however, had the estimates scrutinised and fresh estimates amounting to Rs. 60,40,961 were then submitted.

It was stated however that by the construction of these bridges the city would have its increased water supply sooner, as otherwise would have been the case. The Government, the sub-committee, recommend should again be approached to increase their contribution to Rs. 1316 thousands instead of the original Rs. 5 lakhs. The following is the conclusion to which the Committee arrives:

The Sub-Committee cannot conclude their report without stating the opinion they have formed during the course of their investigations, as to which officials are responsible for the situation which has arisen. It is realized that the Corporation have two grounds for complaint: firstly, they now find themselves committed to a scheme which appears to be more expensive by about Rs. 10 lakhs than an alternative one which would probably have been equally suitable but which for fear of the delay that it would have involved has never been explored; secondly, subsequent to giving sanction to the Kasheli bridges scheme on the strength of the "approximate" figure of cost reported in May 1922 they have been presented with three different and successively increasing estimates for what they have understood to be the complete scheme. The responsible officials have been the Municipal Commissioner and the Special Engineer, Tansa Completion Works. The latter, Mr. H. J. T. Smith, has served the Municipality, before his appointment on 28th January 1921 as Special Engineer, for 11 years as Hydraulic Engineer. His expert knowledge in this branch of engineering is unquestionable, but in design and construction of structural steel work, he had not had the experience necessary to enable him confidently to undertake the preparation of estimates for a large steel bridge, and he himself brought this to the notice of the Commissioner at an early stage. The fact that the original approximate cost of Rs. 25 lakhs when worked out in detail rose to over Rs. 33 lakhs, and the nature of the discrepancies and mistakes found by the Sub-Committee in the estimate sent to them for report, are sufficient to convince that the estimating was not in the hands of an officer thoroughly conversant with the task. On the recommendation of the Commissioner, the Standing Committee engaged Captain Macdonald Clark in March 1923 as their Consulting Engineer for the large bridge, but he was only a part time officer not responsible for the preparation of the estimates and was unfortunately absent on leave at an important time when the last revised estimate was being prepared. The Sub-Committee consider it a matter for regret that the Commissioner did not advise the appointment of a Bridge Expert as a full-time officer who would have been responsible for and in complete charge of the entire Kasheli bridges scheme.

In a minute Mr. Tairsee observes that his impression at the sub-committee meetings was that the Tansa scheme was taken up without any responsible being in charge of it. "I find here, as in other Municipal matters, too many heads and no head," he says.

In the course of a lengthy minute Mr. Jamnadas Mehta writes:—

The sub-committee have expressed themselves satisfied with the assumption of the Engineers about the level of the bed-rock as one likely to prove correct. This is the pivot of the official defence of their position and requires to be thoroughly tested. All the experts are however agreed on that. I am frankly sceptical but prefer to withhold any definite expression of dissent until I have visited the site of the Kasheli Bridges.

It is inconceivable that any responsible public body should venture on a scheme of building so huge a bridge without making every endeavour at the outset to prepare full and detailed estimates for the cost of the work and to obtain tenders from contracting firms with a view to find out the lowest possible cost. It is inconceivable that our officers should have launched this Corporation on the project of the Kasheli Bridges on the bare possibility of the level of the bed-rock being at a certain depth. It is also inconceivable that the contract should have been given first and the estimates framed afterwards and yet this is precisely what has been done. Even if the somewhat optimistic assumption that the supply of more water has been accelerated owing to the unusual methods pursued turns out to be well founded, it cannot altogether justify the taking of such enormous risks. The increased cost we are now assured will be 35 lakhs; it might have been 60 lakhs and conceivably over a crore. I cannot contemplate with equanimity the situation that would have arisen if the level of the bed-rock had been found to be double of what is now discovered. The Bombay Corporation is a body with great and growing resources; despite that fact, however, it can ill-afford to stand miscalculation of the kind costing an extra 22 lakhs of rupees on a single project estimated originally to cost Rs. 25 lakhs only. Any other Municipality in India, except perhaps the Calcutta Municipality, would have become bankrupt if its officers had committed such a miscalculation. Speculative forecasts have been the methods of our officers. Care and caution have not been very conspicuous, and I suggest that the Corporation should unmistakably make it clear to the officers concerned their grave displeasure at this elaborate, honest, though not altogether unpardonable, bungling.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

FIFTH INSTALMENT WILL APPEAR TO-MORROW.

EXTENSION OF RENT ACT.

ZOROASTRIAN ASSOCIATION'S MEMORIAL.

The Zoroastrian Association, one of the leading associations of the Parsi community of Bombay, has addressed a memorial to the Secretary of the Rent Act to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in Council in the course of which it states:—

This Association appreciates fully the wise and farsighted policy of the Government of Bombay in introducing the various Bombay Rent Acts for the protection of tenants from the extortionate demands of landlords at a time when there was great scarcity of accommodation in Bombay for housing the enormous surplus population that came into the city on account of the recent war, the greater portion of which has now settled in Bombay.

The population of Bombay according to the last Census Report increased during the decade 1911—1921 from 9 lacs to 11 3/4 lacs. With a view to relieve the over-crowding and congestion, the Development Directorate was formed in 1920 and at about the same time the period of operation of the Bombay Rent Act was extended in the hope that, by the time the Act ceased to operate, there would be enough accommodation provided in the City and its suburbs through the activities of the Development Board, so that there would be no need to further extend the said Acts.

Your Memorialists find that upto now what the Development Directorate has accomplished in the matter of providing housing accommodation is the provision of about 195 chawls consisting of 17,400 tenements for the labouring classes only. The line of action of the Development Directorate appears from its latest Annual Report for the year ending 31st March 1923 has been described in the following terms:—

"Generally speaking the policy adopted is to push the reclamation and housing schemes with all speed; but in regard to suburban development both for residential and industrial purposes to proceed cautiously pending improvement of communication and trade conditions and the resulting creation of a greater demand for land outside Bombay."

The activities of the Government are now confined mainly to the reclamation of the Back Bay at an enormous cost and on the lowest estimate it will take more than seven years for the Back Bay to be reclaimed and rendered fit for the construction of buildings. The tenements hitherto provided by the Development Directorate consist of chawls constructed for the use of the labouring classes and these too are not wholly suited to their wants and needs, and consequently many have remained vacant. To the present nearly 17,500 single-room tenements in Bombay, many more are still to be added. This may serve the need of the millhands and poorer classes of labourers, but will not solve the housing problem with regard to persons of moderate means and especially of the lower middle classes consisting mostly of clerks and lower grades of employees in shops, offices etc.

The Bombay Improvement Trust has also admittedly "slowed down many of its schemes and spread the periods for their completion over a larger number of years than was originally arranged."

That the operation of the Rent Acts has in no way affected the supply of new buildings by means of private enterprise and capital has been admitted by the Rent Committee appointed by the Government, under the presidency of Mr. E. G. Turner, M.A., I.C.S. which observes: "we consider however from the number of buildings being erected that the present restrictions contained in the Rent Acts do not materially deter builders from erecting structures and we therefore think it is the best policy to leave well alone."

It has also been admitted by the City Improvement Trust in its latest Annual Report that "private building enterprise has partially satisfied the demands for accommodation," and that "owing to trade depression there is not sufficient capital available for private building enterprise." Further "the cost of building has not yet sufficiently diminished to stimulate building as an investment and the general depression has restricted the amount of capital available for building purposes."

It has to be borne in mind that, during the trade boom, people were in so great a hurry to invest their surplus income that they madly went in for the purchase of existing houses at exorbitant prices instead of building new ones. It has been the depressing experience of your Memorialists that many of the Parsi tenants, who leased plots at the Dadar Matunga Scheme of the City Improvement Trust, at the time of the trade boom, with a view to erect their own buildings thereon, now find that their capital has so far depreciated that they have had to abandon their plots even forfeiting their deposits.

The Association begs to point out that out of nearly 30,000 tenements, permanent and semi-permanent, provided by the Improvement Trust, not a single one has been found to be such as to suit the requirements of the Parsi community. It cannot be gainsaid that the Trust has mainly confined its activities to the provision of tenements for labourers and artisans only and that too for the use of non-Parsis.

The list of occupations or place of employment of the tenants in chawls and semi-permanent sheds of the Improvement Trust given at pages 22-23 of the Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1923 shows Railway, Municipal, Port Trust, Police and Improvement Trust servants those employed in hospitals, schools, factories and docks, shop-keepers, office clerks, peonage etc. It is strange that though Parsis also follow these and similar occupations hardly any member of this community has been provided with suitable tenements for residence although at the same time by the demolition of thousands of tenements by the Improvement Trust for the purpose of making roads and widening streets a large number of Parsis have been unhoused.

The Association submit that the rents have not in the least gone down as yet of tenements meant for the use of the lower middle class Parsis. Even the one room tenement, 12' by 12' in area and that too in the rear part of the building with no division at all, cannot be had for anything less than Rs. 20 and even that towards the south of the Island near Dadar in out-of-the-way localities.

Under the schemes of the Development Board and the Improvement Trust a large number of tenements have been pulled down at Parel Road and other places for the purpose of widening roads and streets. The tenants of these premises have been cast adrift and there has been a serious diminution in the number of shops and business premises.

In regard, therefore, to the unfounded charges of the Rent Acts, as do most buildings are concerned, and to cause on trade and business in which there is already a great slump, the Association begs to refer to the finding of the Rent Committee appointed under the presidency of Mr. E. G. Turner which says "But do we recommend the exclusion of business premises. The inability of the small shopkeepers who have stake in the goodwill of their business in particular localities and whose existence depends largely upon remaining in the same locality, still need protection under present conditions.

The position of schools in rented premises is even more serious. There are nearly 200 primary schools for boys and 90 for girls under the management of the Joint Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality. Almost all of them are in rented premises. There are also nearly the same number of other unaided and aided schools under private ownership in Bombay, similarly located. There are even Government Branch Post Offices in rented premises and private Dispensaries, Hospitals, Nursing Homes and like institutions are also nearly all of them situated in rented premises. Your Memorialists submit that if the restrictive rent measures ceased to apply to these institutions, their rents would be suddenly increased enormously and the burden of such increase would eventually fall on the public and act oppressively on the poor.

The Association begs to observe that although there is not so much congestion in Calcutta, as in Bombay, it has been found necessary to extend the operation of the Calcutta Rent Act (which is based on the provisions of the Bombay Rent Acts) for a further period of three years commencing from May 1924.

The Zoroastrian Building Society Ltd. have opened a register of those Parsis of the poorest and lower middle classes who are in urgent need of housing accommodation in the City and of the applications received by them about 1,200 are still standing on the waiting list. There are other bodies with similar objects in view to whom Parsis have been offering more than the pre-war rent for letting premises under their control. Considering the small number of the community, these figures form a large percentage of those clamouring for premises, even in temporary sheds, many living in ill-ventilated and insanitary houses, some of which would be declared unfit for human habitation were there sufficient accommodation in the City.

The Association contemplates with grave concern the effect of the sudden cessation of the operation of the Rent Acts to offices, shops and other non-residential premises. It will, at a time of great depression in trade and business, lead to strikes and disturbances so as to endanger the peace and health of the people who have received the beneficent protection of the Acts hitherto.

Under the circumstances, the Association prays that the Government may be pleased to introduce a bill at a very early date in the Bombay Legislative Council having for its object the extension of the Bombay Rent Acts II of 1918 and VII of 1918 as amended by III of 1923 for a further period of 3 years for non-residential premises and of 5 years for residences and in the meantime to proceed with the various schemes for the erection of buildings in Bombay and the suburbs for providing suitable tenements especially for the poor and middle classes.

The memorial is signed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy as the President and by Messrs. J. F. Dalal and Framji D. Alpaiwala as the Jt. Hony. Secretaries.

RUHR RLY. QUESTION.

LONDON, July 21.

The question of the Ruhr Railways is proving to be a thorny one at the Conference subcommittee and there is reason to believe that the matter will probably be referred back to the whole Conference.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

JUSTICE PRATT ON BOMBAY POLICE.

The following remarks were passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt regarding the work of the Police officers in the dacoity case—Emperor v. Kallandar Allibux and others in the High Court Criminal Sessions:—

"Now that we have come to the end of this long and troublesome case, I desire to express my appreciation of the manner in which the investigation has been handled by the Police—and especially by Inspectors Fern and Wagle. In Bombay as in all great cities there is an under world of Criminals that are only kept under by the Police. This case shews that in Bombay this under world has leaders, a complete organization and concealed arms. If there is any relaxation in the vigilance of the Police, such as must occur when there are strikes or labour trouble, peaceful citizens are liable to be stopped in the streets and robbed at the point of the revolver as in the case of the fish merchant or their houses raided at night by armed gangs and their women stripped of their ornaments as in the case of Ram Ratton. But, I am glad to say this case also shews the careful watch which the Bombay Police maintain over this under world of crime. Their information is excellent, they are sometimes aware of projected crimes before these crimes can be committed. And in present case Inspector Fern armed with this information judiciously bided his time until he was able to round a whole gang of ruffians who have committed not less than 20 cases of robbery under arms, house breaking and dacoity in the last two years.

One hears much adverse criticism of the Bombay Police but it would be well if these ill informed critics realized that if they sleep securely in their beds at night—it is because of the unceasing vigilance of the Bombay Police."

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

GYMKHANA BEAT STAFF.

A two-goal victory against the Staff on Tuesday night puts the Bombay Gymkhana at the top of the first division in the Harwood League. The Civilians were without the services of Nicol their usual goalie. After a long time their skipper Gillespie played on the right wing.

Even exchanges opened the game and both sets of forwards worked hard, the Gymkhana quintette showing better understanding. The initial half proved a tedious period and neither team was able to score. The Gymkhana took charge of the ball on resumption and Etherington was on the point of scoring when J. William brought him down with a hefty push. The referee awarded a penalty and for the first time Lowry missed a goal. The Gymkhana forwards played with accuracy and determination. Irvine worked his way up and sent to Gillespie whose pass to Etherington resulted in the latter scoring the first goal. The Staff forwards made poor efforts and their pivotal man spoilt some good chances by selfish play. The Gymkhana monopolised the game throughout the latter period and Etherington was responsible for the second goal on a pass from Gillespie.

The teams were:—

Gymkhana:—Edwards; Gardiner and Reid; Whitehouse, Lowry and Hillman; Gillespie, Ireland Etherington, Irvine and Scarshott.

Staff:—Shaw; Williams and Thompson; Brooks, Kirby and Snow; Tuck, Milton, Calvert, Elliot and Watson.

Referee:—W. Godwin.

ALTERATION IN FIXTURES.

I DIVISION.

Wed 23rd R A (101st) v West Yorks.
Thurs 24th Y M C A v G. I. P.
Fri 25th R A (101st) v B. B. R. F. A.
Sat 26th Bombay Gymkhana v R A (70th).

II DIVISION.

Thurs 24th Y M C A v G. I. P. (All Blacks)—Oval.

Sat 26th Colaba United v M. Transport—Colaba.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

LONDON, July 21.

Paris.—Lawn Tennis matches in connection with the Olympic Games were concluded today, and as a result the United States stand first with 55 points, France second with 27, Britain third with 16, Italy and Holland together fourth with four, and South Africa sixth with three. Borotra and Lacoste secured the third place in Men's Doubles.

The results are as under:—

Men's Doubles Final—Hunter and Richards (U S A) beat Brugnon and Cochet (France) 5/7, 6/2, 6/3, 2/6, 6/2.

The match between the defeated semi-finalists to decide the third place.—Borotra and Lacoste (France) beat Condon and Richardson (South Africa) 6/3, 10/8, 6/3.

Mixed Doubles' Final.—Williams and Mrs. Wightman (U S A) beat Richards and Mrs. Jessup (U S A) 6/2, 6/3.—Reuter.

HOCKEY IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 21.

The first semi-final in the Madras Hockey Tournament was held this evening at Chepauk between the Bangalore Indians and the Anglo Indian Sport Club, (the cup holders). After a fast and interesting game the Bangalore Indians won by one goal to nil.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

At the replayed tie in the Indian Football Association Shield between the South Wales Borderers and Wari, the former won the match by three goals to nil. The ground being very soft owing to heavy rain was unsuited to the Indians' game. The match between Kumartuli and the Aryans was drawn.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS

LONDON, July 21.

The following are the closing scores for the day in the first class Cricket Matches which began on the 19th. Intermittent heavy rain interferred with play everywhere:—

Somerset versus Sussex:—Somerset made 321 for 7 in the first innings and declared. Sussex have made 13 for 2 in the second innings.

Kent versus Surrey:—Kent made 149 in the first innings, Seymour scoring 68. Fewjury took 5 for 35.

Lancashire versus Worcester:—Lancashire have scored 276 for 8 in the first innings, Watson making 112.

Others did not play.—Reuter.

WEEKLY TWO LECTURES

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1924.

THE PERSIAN TRAGEDY.

In the absence of any report from Persian sources with regard to the tragic occurrence at Teheran we advise our readers to reserve judgment, and not to give too much weight to reports which emanate from anti-Persian sources. That we are justified in regarding with a certain amount of suspicion the telegrams of Reuter's correspondent at Teheran seems to us proved by the variety and apparent recklessness of the assertions which those telegrams have so far contained, and especially by the remarkable statement concluding the second telegram, which deserves to be repeated, as a warning to the East. The statement we refer to was the following: "The tragedy is the culminating point of the anti-foreign, particularly the anti-British, agitation in the Native Press and elsewhere during the past months, which Government appears unable to check owing to the lack of a proper Press Law" The present writer can recall a time before the tendency of British policy in the Near East became identified with that of Czarist Russian policy, when such a remark as that about a "proper Press Law" could not have been made publicly by any British correspondent without a cry of shame from the whole British public interested in the East; when the freedom of the Press was still regarded as a pledge of progress in a nation and the safeguard of that nation's liberty, by official England and all educated Englishmen; when freedom was still dear, and tyranny anathema to Englishmen (at least in theory, and so far as public acts and utterances were concerned). At that time though there was no lack of anti-foreign agitation in the East, the English were excepted as the friends of liberty and progress. Czarist Russia was regarded as the bitterest enemy of Eastern peoples in those days. England, for the sake of a policy which, in the light of subsequent events, we must regard as sadly mistaken, espoused the policy of Czarist Russia in the East greatly to the detriment of Eastern peoples. When Czarist Russia fell she had a chance to return to her old position as the friend of Muslim progress, and to regain her former popularity. Unfortunately the Russian virus had infected her (the way of despotism appeals naturally to an officialdom) and, instead of becoming herself again, she went on playing the role of Czarist Russia in the East with the result that in almost every Eastern land to-day there is "anti British agitation" of a bitter kind. The agitation is not against the British of history; it is against the British methods of the present, which are anti British, judged by British history, and are really the methods of the Russian Czardom. The best—indeed the only—way to "check" it would be to return to British standards of political morality. Yet to-day we find the source on which the British world depends for knowledge of events in Persia advocating Czarist methods as a cure for an alleged "anti-British agitation" in that country!

We doubt the truth of the allegation of anti-British agitation except as regards the natural protests of a free Press against what educated Persians regard as attempts to put their country into leading-strings. The people who murdered Major Imbrie were not newspaper-readers. We venture to say that if everyone in Teheran had been able to read the newspapers (however violent their diatribes against Great Britain's Eastern policy) Major Imbrie would not have been murdered. Whatever may be the case in Western countries (and we do not think there is any noteworthy difference) in Eastern countries newspaper agitation is an antidote to violence. It opens a safety-valve to popular emotion, which vents itself in that way instead of others. But where the mass of the people cannot read or write, the safety-valve is of limited utility. The aim of a wise policy should therefore be—as was the aim of British Oriental policy in the past—to encourage modern education in conjunction with the freedom of the Press so as to form an enlightened public opinion of the whole nation. An enlightened public opinion has been formed in every Eastern country, largely owing to the work of British statesmen in the past. If England had been true to her traditions, that public opinion would have been the greatest asset of her Empire at the present day. Unfortunately, owing to her exchange of policy with Russia, it is now against her; and her official agents are intent to repress it by Russian methods, so that it looks as if the future historian might have to record how England herself, in a fit of mental aberration attempted to destroy the work which history regarded as her great achievement, and so antagonised the East.

To return to the Persian tragedy, it is worthy of consideration that there has so far been no mention in telegrams on the subject of any riot or street fighting. Without some popular disturbance of the kind, the murder of Major Imbrie as described in the latest reports is quite inexplicable since Americans are highly popular in Persia, whatever the British may be. Supposing that there was a riot or a faction-fight, the sequence of events grows clear to all who know the East, and Major Imbrie becomes the victim of a blind mob violence which has claimed too many victims in all countries in the past. We have reason to believe that there has been rioting and faction-fighting in Teheran of late. But Reuter's Agency has vouchsafed to us no tidings of *it*, which is probably the only reason why the theory of general anti foreign hatred on the part of Persians, a most hospitable people, appears plausible enough to find a place in newspapers.

NOT WANTED.

The communique which the Government of Bombay have issued on the subject of the Directorate of Information will not, we are afraid, convince either the public or the Legislative Council of the necessity of continuing to maintain the Department. It is, doubtless, true, as stated in the communique that representations have been made to the Government to establish some effective means of contact between the Government Departments and the Press, but the communique fails to mention that in these representations the Government were asked, at the same time, not to create any separate Department for the purpose. There is no necessity for a separate department of publicity. Even at present the Directorate is functioning merely as the channel of communication of the various departmental communiques, resolutions and reports, to the Press and public bodies. There is very little creative work being done or to be done by it. A regular department is not required to accomplish this work nor an officer drawing Rs 2,000 per month to supervise it. In the various branches of the Secretariat, Superintendents and Assistant Secretaries are doing more responsible work and in a far more efficient manner. An officer of the status of a Superintendent, with a clerk and a typist, if necessary, is all that is needed to undertake the work which the present Director of Information and his costly establishment are doing. We should like to be shown a single document which has issued from the Directorate during the last two years, which could not have been left to be drafted by any officer of the rank of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of one of the branches of the Secretariat. The communique contains one suggestion which, if followed out, might solve the question simply and satisfactorily. It tells us that the Governor-in-Council "has under examination proposals for further economy by the reorganisation of the Office of the Oriental Translator to which the translation work has already been transferred with a view to its providing the remainder of the staff required for the Director of Information." Why not simply merge the office of the Director of Information in that of the Oriental Translator, the utility of which is admitted on all hands and abolish the post of Director of Information? We believe that such work as is now done by the Director would be better done by the Translator's Department; and the economy that would be achieved is obvious. Since there is no question at all of the Director formulating any policy on behalf of Government and since he merely acts as a post office or at most a precis-writer in general for the Government Departments, it is sheer waste of public money whether it amounts to Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 20,000, to maintain a regular department with a highly paid officer at its head to carry on the work. The Government communique speaks of economies effected, and says that in future only about Rs. 20,000 will be needed for the establishment, but it conveniently makes no reference to the pay of the permanent Director himself. He will alone cost more than his entire establishment. Thus together, the Director and his establishment will cost nearly Rs. 50,000 per annum. Is this burden on the public treasury warranted? The Council must adhere to its previous decision and insist on the work of establishing contact between Government Departments and the Press being established as the Journalists' Association of India has suggested, without the creation of a separate department; preferably, as the communique itself suggests, through the Oriental Translator's Department.

Notes of the Day.

The Indian Debate.

So often has attention been drawn in both houses of the British Parliament to "the situation in India" without any tangible benefit accruing therefrom to the people of India that the latter have ceased to take interest in the performances of those who take part in these periodic debates and it is time the latter realised this. The inane platitudinous counsel of the London "Times" on the eve of the debate, of which the faithful Reuter sent us a cabled summary, gave an indication of the character of the debate. "The best that can be hoped from a debate like to-day's," so the "Times" wrote; "is that it should again bring home to the discordant elements in India the fundamental conditions of further progress towards self-government." The "discordant elements" are, of course, the people of India who demand not the shadow but the substance of Swaraj and "the fundamental conditions of further progress towards self-government" is that the country must be content to remain, without any protest, in the leading strings of the Services whose demands, unlike those of Oliver Twist, should continue to be satisfied—which means, in other words, that the Indian people must remain perpetually in bondage to Britain. The "fundamental conditions of further progress towards self-Government," in short, is that it does not exist. Lord Peel, honest Die-hard that he is, was candid enough to expose the true character of the Reform Scheme—the camouflage which, as Mahatma Gandhi says, perpetuates the agony of India—when he referred to "*the so-called promise of self-Government*," (our italics) being "hedged about by important conditions and qualifications." That the Indian people have an inherent right to be masters in their country just as Lord Peel and his countrymen are in their own does not, of course, concern him. He found a strong supporter in his advocacy of the Services, whose claim he placed before that of India, in Lord Lee, the President of the Commission which has proposed a day-light loot of India's money to satisfy the insatiable demands of the masters of India. Lord Olivier, though he refused to be committed to the line of action suggested by Lords Peel and Lee betrayed amazing ignorance of the subject when he referred to the "disparity" between the rise in the cost of living of Europeans in India and the increase in the pay of the Service men between 1914 and 1923, because he ignored the vital fact that the scale of salaries of the Services in India is higher than those existing in other countries and that it is beyond the financial capacity of the country itself. His assurance that the financial proposals of the Lee Commission should take effect from April last is an indication that the decision of the Assembly would not be binding on him.

Lord Olivier and Mr. Das

From the proposal to strengthen the "Steel-frame" the transition to the need of defeating the activities of the Swarajists was inevitable. And what could be a more effective way of defeating the Swarajists than to put Mr. C. R. Das out of action by imprisoning him? Lord Olivier who refused to accept the suggestion paid a tribute to Mr. Das' character and said that "Mr. Das appeared to be one of the many Indian publicists who were convinced that no advance could be made in the attainment of self-government except through organised force or secret methods aiming at outrage." This "explanation" of the attitude of Mr. Das betrays gross ignorance of the motives inspiring the Serajgunj resolution as well as of the realities of the situation in India. The Serajgunj resolution emphatically condemned violence of any kind, but it merely and wrongly, as the overwhelming section of public opinion in India has made it clear, recorded its appreciation of the ideal of self-sacrifice of the murderer. It is an inexcusable misrepresentation of the aims and methods of Mr. Das to say that he is convinced that no advance could be made in the attainment of self-government except through organised force or secret methods aiming at an outrage or that Mr. Das "believed it expedient that the British public should be a little frightened with regard to what might happen in India if his Party's policy was not conceded." Forcible methods and operations of secret murder societies are as detestable to Indians as they are to the Labour Party, if not more, pledged as the former are to non-violence and Lord Olivier is deluding himself if he imagines that any body of Congressmen rely on 'revolutionaries" to frighten Government out of their senses. Congressmen are pledged to non-violence and their methods are as open as their aims are clearly defined. They rely on nothing except the disciplined strength of a people determined to be free.

The Limit.

The abuse of official discretion in the matter of the proscription of publications which are not to the liking of persons dressed in a little brief authority, has been carried to such an extent in this country, without any check, that it is undoubtedly time that an attempt was made to show to these officials that there must be a limit to their idiosyncracies. The U. P. Congress Committee has done well to take up the challenge which the local officials have thrown to the self-respect of the average citizen of the province by their irresponsible ban on the Hindi "Readers" which Pandit Ramdas Gour has prepared for use in U. P. schools. We have not seen the Readers, but knowing the ways of officials in India, and especially of those who usually prepare the official *index expurgatorius*, we do not think it is necessary to enquire whether there is anything really objectionable in these books. The Readers, as the resolution of the Congress Committee shows, have been in use in national schools as well as some municipal schools in the province for the last three years. The official responsible for the ban is evidently nettled by the popularity of the Readers and the comparative unpopularity of the text-books prepared under official auspices, and must have thought that the easiest way to restrict the circulation of the Readers was to get the executive to put them on its *index*. Both the official and the executive must have thought that there was nobody who would challenge their action in a direct manner. They were mistaken. If the schools in the province are determined to continue the use of the books in spite of the official ban, the latter is bound to remain a dead letter. It is up to the people of the province to demonstrate that there must be limits even to official caprice.

Industrial Disputes.

In his speech in opening the Bombay Legislative Council, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson referred with evident regret to the eleventh-hour action of the Government of India which has resulted in holding in abeyance the Industrial Disputes Bill. The Bill, which the Government of Bombay proposed to introduce during the present session of the Council, inadequate and defective as it was in several respects, would have been the first of its kind in India and, as Sir Leslie Wilson characterised it, a distinctive step forward to ensure, as far as possible, by legislation a mutual healthy understanding between employers and employees. The subject, of course, is one which can best be dealt with by the Government of India as it involves important issues concerning Capital and Labour. But with their characteristically dilatory attitude towards Labour legislation, the Government of India have trifled with the question and are not yet ready with their Bill so that it may be introduced during the Simla session of the Assembly.

Municipal Reform.

Since the entry of Nationalist members into the Corporation, efforts have been made from time to time to bring about improvements in the administration of the Municipality, and although the elements of conservatism are still strong, they are slowly making place for the new and progressive forces. Some of the old members were very chary of accepting the report of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, until the Municipal Commissioner and his subordinate officials had blessed it and agreed to work it. This was too much for even the Commissioner who had to tell these gentlemen that it was not for his subordinates to say whether his powers should be curtailed or not. There can, however, be no doubt but that owing to great accumulation of work in the Municipal Corporation the time has now arrived for some sort of decentralisation. To secure this end Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has moved a resolution in the Corporation for the establishment of Ward Municipalities in the various wards of the city, the central body being left free to deal with issues of major importance concerning the whole city. In large cities like London there are what are called Boroughs and the Municipal affairs of the different Boroughs are looked after by the smaller local bodies, large questions of policy or important projects affecting the whole City being left to the London County Council. In Bombay, as Sir M. Visvesvaraya has pointed out, the Corporation and the Commissioner are both burdened with details which prevent them from giving adequate attention to many large and important problems. Nor is that all. The Municipal machinery has grown cumbrous through lapse of time, some of the departmental establishments not being proportioned to the work they have to get through. When a tenant does not get sufficient supply of water, or when a particular gulley is dirty, letters are written to the Corporation, and these are referred to the Standing Committee, or the Commissioner; in course of time the latter send their reports to the Corporation and the subject is again discussed there. In matters of this nature neither the public nor the Municipality is benefited by the present circumlocutory process and obviously business methods and prompt dealing with complaints are called for.

Executive Committees.

Government have appointed a Committee to consider and report on the subject of local self-government in the suburbs. If, as a result of the recommendations of this Committee, some of the suburbs are brought under the control of the Bombay Municipality the right line of advance would evidently be to create Ward Municipalities and give them ample powers to do their work efficiently in their own spheres. Meanwhile, considerable improvements can be effected by the adoption of the proposals put forward by Sir M. Visvesvaraya which provide for the appointment of four Executive Committees as well as four Deputy Municipal Commissioners, who will have access to the Corporation. The appointment of these Executive Committees should mean greater economy and rapid disposal of business and should benefit the city very much. The Corporation itself, with the help of the Commissioner, will then be able to take in hand those urgent but neglected problems which stare everybody in the face. Education, Drainage, Housing and Medical aid are some of the more important questions which require prompt and careful attention of the Corporation and which have been allowed to be side-tracked owing to its time being occupied with minor matters and the idiosyncracies of certain members.

Educational "Progress."

The following question and answer in the local Legislative Council will be read with interest:—

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) how many villages in the Gujarat districts having a population of 500 inhabitants and over have no primary schools at present; and

(b) how many of such villages had no primary schools in the year 1920-21?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) 1,277. (b) 1,268.

Comment is needless.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

COMMUNAL RELATIONS IN HYDERABAD STATE.

(By MAHOMED YOUNUS.)

Mahatma Gandhi in a recent article about Hindu-Muslim differences published in the "Young India" of the 29th May 1924, writes that from personal experience he thinks that the Mahomedan is a bully and the Hindu a coward and that because the Hindu is a coward the Mahomedan has become a bully and he blames the Hindu for his cowardice more than the Mahomedan for his bullyness.

To us, who are inhabitants of the Hyderabad State, Mahatma Gandhi's argument and reasoning are quite unintelligible. Here neither the Hindu is a coward, nor is the Mahomedan a bully. We do not know what Hindu-Muslim differences are and we have no Hindu-Mahomedan problem. Where wealth and social position alone command respect and obedience. Mahomedan servants obey their Hindu masters just as much as they would do any Mahomedan masters. Similarly Mahomedan subordinates would serve as cheerfully under a Hindu officer as they would under a Mahomedan officer. The Mahomedans are not the rulers here; nor are the Hindus the ruled. Both communities look upon only one man as their ruler and that man is the sovereign of the State. The rest are all his subjects, whether Hindus or Mahomedans, Christians or Parsis, and are equal in his eyes, personal merit and distinction combined with hereditary claims being the sole means of advancement. We have here what may be called class association. Members of each class look upon one another as their equals. It does not matter whether they are Hindus, Mahomedans or followers of any other religion. For example, all the sepoys, chaprasis, constables etc., regard themselves as "Bhais" or "Brethren." They have their hardships and comforts, gains and losses, joys and sorrows common to all irrespective of caste and creed. There is a brotherly feeling among them. The most unpardonable sin to them is to betray a "Sat ka Bhai" or "Brother in profession." When necessary, both Hindus and Mahomedans would combine to bring their grievances before a superior officer. The Hindu sepoy would address his Mahomedan companion as "Are" a term of the utmost familiarity and the Mahomedan would do the same to his Hindu friend. Mahomedans would help the Hindus in the celebration of their religious festivals and Hindus would do the same on the occasions of Mahomedan festivals. The same feeling of brotherly sympathy and affection prevails among traders, artisans, vakils, medical practitioners and other classes. The Mahomedan servant would be loyal to his Hindu master to the very last and the Hindu servant would similarly behave towards his Mahomedan master, even at the cost of losing the sympathy of their co-religionists. Religious observances are regarded as something ordained by God, against which human beings have nothing to say. If a Mahomedan gentleman gives a dinner party in honour of his son's marriage, he will make special arrangements for the entertainment of his Hindu friends i.e. have sweets and fruits for them, which will be served by a high-caste Hindu. Under similar circumstances, a Hindu gentleman will make special arrangements to entertain his Mahomedan friends. Suppose a Hindu and a Mohamedan travel together. They will chat, laugh, and joke and be the best of friends. But the Mahomedan will not touch the food of

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THE INDIAN DEBATE.

SOLICITUDE FOR THE SERVICES.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S "WAIT AND SEE" POLICY.

ECHO OF GOPINATH SAHA RESOLUTION.

LONDON, July 21.

Lord Peel, drawing attention to the situation in India in the House of Lords, paid a tribute to the industry and despatch of the Lee Commission. He remarked that there was a great deal of opinion at present in India rather averse to making proper provision for the Services partly owing to a tendency to believe that complete Indianisation of Services might lead to their being placed on a more inexpensive basis. Unfortunately, some did not desire to improve the position of the Services because they thought that by the failure of the Services there would be unwillingness of young men of Britain to enter them. The bond between Britain and India might thus definitely be weakened. Those in service were uncertain with regard to their future owing to diminished opportunities, constitutional changes and Indianisation of Services. Nobody had ever challenged the complete loyalty of the Services to the Reforms and their determination to work most faithfully and most loyally under them, but the confidence of services must be restored, if possible. The fullest responsibility for the protection of the Services rested with the Secretary of State. Lord Peel expressed the opinion that the Lee Commission had framed its advice from a very direct view of economy and the present financial situation in India. It might not be easy at present to find money for the Public Services in India but the proper payment and support of the Civil Services in any country should be the first charge on the revenues of country. He urged that Lord Olivier should declare his intention of bringing these proposals into operation.

Lord Peel hoped that Lord Olivier would pay most sympathetic attention to the position of the British and Domiciled Europeans in the Provincial Services. Parliament could not divest itself of responsibility in that respect. The need for capable officials was not certainly lessened by non-co-operation in the Provinces.

SITUATION IN C. P. AND BENGAL.

He emphasised that Non-co-operators had entered Councils to destroy Government. He referred at length to the recent events in the Central Provinces and Bengal, with regard to the voting of money. He pointed out that the action of Non-co-operators had compelled the Governor of the Central Provinces to take over the working of "Transferred" Subjects, thus destroying a large measure of constitutional advance and freedom granted when the subjects had been handed over. He asked whether Lord Olivier contemplated that it might be necessary, in the near future, to make these "Transferred" Subjects "Reserved" Subjects, and how Lord Olivier proposed to deal with the situation in Bengal and support the Government's efforts to continue the good administration of the province. He drew attention to the "very remarkable statements" of Mr. C. R. Das and said the resolution praising the patriotism of the murderer of Mr. Day might have a very deplorable effect. He hoped that any proceedings that Government might contemplate taking against Mr. Das should not be suspended merely because he was an important person and that action was not to be taken only against humbler persons.

Lord Peel said that the reply given in the House of Commons on that point, namely that Mr. Gandhi disapproved of the murder was very remarkable. He was unable to understand what that had to do with it unless it suggested that Mr. Gandhi was the keeper of Government's Conscience and his disapproval acquitted the Government of the necessity of any further action.

With regard to the Akali problem, Lord Peel asked whether one of the reasons for the failure of the Committee to restore order was that it had been a condition that the Maharaja of Nabha should be restored.

Lord Peel pointed out that in the Government of India Act the so-called promise of self-Government was hedged about by important conditions and qualifications, and asked what particular experience and defects had led to an inquiry into the working of the Government of India Act, because only last year, the Viceroy had accepted Lord Peel's suggestion that what a view to collecting a great volume of experience, before the Commission went out in 1930, different Provinces should report every year with regard to the working of the constitution. He did not know whether the results of the first reports showed any serious defects, but it was rather rapid to establish such an inquiry after only three years. Under the Rules, a great deal could be done as regards altering the balance of the existing Constitution. Had the Indian politicians devoted, to the carrying out of the Constitution, one-thenth of the energy shown in obstructing it, India would now be far more advanced on the road to Constitutional Reform.

LORD LEE'S WARNING.

Lord Lee said that reports from India were by no means reassuring. Referring to the pledge that no decision with regard to the Lee Commission's recommendations would be taken till after discussion in the Assembly in September, Lord Lee uttered a warning with regard to the effect on the morale and efficiency of the Services if the matter were unduly delayed or action was not ultimately taken. There was lively discontent in the Services at present, and much despondency with regard to the position and future of the Services. He could not help feeling that there was a considerable excuse for that, and urged Government to act upon the unanimous declarations of the Commission without delay. He pointed out that owing to the suspense and intolerable financial conditions of the Services, recruiting had practically dried up, and a regrettable exodus was proceeding. A recruiting campaign was urgently needed at present. He emphasised the danger of delay and said that Government at present had a unique opportunity which might never recur.

A CLAIM FOR RELIEF.

Lord Olivier associated himself with all that Lord Lee had said with regard to the Services' Claims to consideration. He pointed out that while the rise in the living of Europeans in India between 1914 and 1923 was at least sixty per cent, the average increase of the pay of Servicemen taking a man's pay throughout his period of service, was about twenty per cent, and in the case of the Indian Civil Service the increase was under ten per cent. He dwelt on the circumstances incidental to service in India making the rise in the cost of living exceptionally burdensome to European Domiciled Officers, especially married ones. He also referred to the fall of the rupee. He said that quite independently of any question of inducements to the future recruiting of Services, these facts seemed to him to present a claim for relief which no reasonable and just-minded man could, on its own merits, repudiate and refuse. As regards the procedure in dealing with the Lee Commission's Report, Lord Olivier said that when reservations were made in the Assembly with regard to the Secretary of State's power to pass early orders on urgent recommendations the purport of the report was unknown to the Secretary of State or the Government of India, and it was a presumable contingency that the report might contain recommendations on which it would be expedient to take action successively in the same order of prority, as was done in the case of the Islington Commission's Report. But when the Lee Commission submitted its Report it became apparent that this method of procedure would not be appropriate.

NEED OF THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF REPORT.

Lord Olivier said that he himself in the Council and the Government of India had accepted the Commission's view that its report must be treated as a whole. Therefore, even apart from any question of claims or the position of the Assembly, the passing of urgent orders on any important recommendation or a group of recommendations could not be decided on before the content and implications of the Commission's proposals as a balanced whole had been fully considered. Lord Olivier emphasised the necessity of thoroughly examining the Report and remarked that the fact that he had accepted the view that the Report must be treated as a whole could not, in any way, commit him in advance to the acceptance of every recommendation just as it stood. He must also determine which recommendations would require a priority of action when the time came to implement his decisions. That task could not be carried out without a close consultation with the Government of India and, through the Government of India, with Provincial Governments. Investigation was being pushed on with utmost expedition possible, but nobody knowing the magnitude of the issues involved would expect that a Secretary of State who took the Report at all seriously could possibly be in a position to pass final orders on it as a whole, within two or three months. It might, therefore, be confidently said that no avoidable delay would have occurred if orders were passed within six months of the appearance of the Report, and the promise of discussion in the Assembly, quite apart from its great importance from the constitutional point of view, would not be found to have affected the date by which the final decisions were taken. The Commission's recommendation that their financial proposals should take effect from the commencement of the financial year 1924-25 should reassure all concerned that they would not lose owing to the time necessarily allowed for proper consideration of the Report.

EXPLORING OF REPORT'S LEGAL ASPECTS.

Lord Olivier emphasised that the India Office had lost no time before examining the Report and mentioned the special points

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MODERN PERSIA.

SARDAR SIPAH'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

MR. G. K. NARIMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

HAMADAN, July 21.

Mr. G. K. Nariman wires from Hamadan (Persia):—

The murders of poet Eshqui and the American Consul might lead foreigners to believe that violent disturbances are rampant in Persia. The facts are otherwise. There is complete peace and tranquillity in the land. The trade routes for thousands of miles were never more secure as they are now. The Premier who is also the Chief of the Army has brought peace to the land and established religious equality. Minorities like the Zoroastrians enjoy religious freedom and are treated in all other matter on a footing of equality with the Moslems. Arabab Kaikhushro Shahrukh occupies a position of trust and high responsibility. His influence is comparable to that of the Barmeyides under the Khalifas Harun-er-Rashid and Mamun.

Mr. Pestanji Marker's party of Parsi tourists was everywhere accorded a cordial reception from the Sardar Sipeh downwards. Moslem divines of enlightenment are vying with the merchants to do them honor. Thanks especially to Major Sadek Khan and General Mahmud Khan what remained of fanaticism in Yezd is becoming ancient history. Only of late there is an agitation against the Bahais and resentment against the proposed Sinclair Concession. The greatest need of Persia, in my opinion, is not railways but a reliable news agency. A section of the agitators are ready to lay at the door of the British, every national misfortune. The British are to be blamed in so far as they maintain their hauteur and the missionaries and even the medical men continue supercilious, though the conduct of the Consuls at Kerman, Yezd Shiraz, Ispahan and Teheran was above reproach.

My personal experience has confirmed my conviction of the tolerant spirit of Muslim Persia. The question of the hour is an economic one. There is growing unemployment and consequent exodus. The railway from Teheran to Enzeli on the Caspian may ease the problem. Russian attitude towards Persia is still obscure. The Trade Treaty has yet to be ratified by the Majlis. Russia's policy of refusing passports to British subjects intending to visit Europe across Russia is needlessly irritating, yet the Russian is not one of the disliked Europeans, because north Persia has greatly benefited by the roads made by the Russians. The popularity of the southern route must suffer unless a motor road is made from Duzdab to Kerman. Entrance into Persia via Baghdad is almost prohibitive owing to the excessive tolls. Non-political societies like the Iran League of Bombay might consider the situation.

I must conclude with repeating my grave warning that Persia does not want hungry mouths and that any Parsi enterprise to be effective, should be prompt. To-morrow I leave for Baghdad via Kermanshah.

(Continued on next page.)

BOMBAY COUNCIL

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL.

FIRST READING PASSED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA, July 22.

In view of criticisms to which the Children's Protection Bill has been subjected by the Nationalist members, it is necessary to place before the public a few important provisions of the Bill. Powers conferred under the Act are exercisable by courts of Second Class Magistrates and above. Provisions relating to custody and protection of children and young persons who are destitute, etc., are embodied in sections 7 and 8 and are drastic. They permit police officers of the rank of police sub-inspector and upwards to take custody of children and youthful persons who in their opinion are destitute or in respect of whom in their opinion offences have been committed under provisions of this Act.

The chief objection taken to these provisions is that it gives wide discretion to subordinate police official of the rank of sub-inspector to determine as to whether any given child or youth came under these provisions or not. In a country where police officials are unpopular and petty officials have been known to misuse discretionary powers granted to them in rural areas much harm could be done in exercise of powers created under the Act. It was a common note of criticism that wide and arbitrary powers given to police under provisions embodied in sections 9 to 12 relating to offences against children and young persons and their prevention are more drastic. They read in their main clauses as follows, section 9 reads (1) whoever having the actual charge of or control over a child or young person assaults, ill-treats, abandons, exposes or wilfully neglects such child or young person in a manner likely to cause such child or young person unnecessary suffering or injury to his health, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description extending to two years or with fine extending to Rs. 1,000 or both. Section 11 reads whoever having actual charge of or control over a child or young person between ages of four and sixteen allows that child or young person to reside in or frequent a brothel shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both. Section 13 reads:—A police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector or a police officer or a person authorized in this behalf in accordance with rules made by the Governor-in-Council may take to a place of safety any child or young person in respect of whom an offence punishable under this Act or under Chapter 951 (?) of the Indian Penal Code (1860) has been or there is reason to believe, has been committed. Section 15 authorises courts to issue search warrants

THE LOKMANYA.



PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU YESTERDAY, UNVEILED THE STATUE OF LOKMANYA TILAK PLACED IN FRONT OF THE REAY MARKET, POONA. THE STATUE WAS PREPARED BY MR. V. V. VAGH, THE WELL-KNOWN SCULPTOR OF BOMBAY AT THE INSTANCE OF THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

HOMAGE OF LOVE.

IN MEMORY OF LOK. TILAK.

MARBLE STATUE UNVEILED.

HISTORIC FUNCTION AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 22.

The unveiling ceremony of Mr. Tilak's life-size marble statue raised to commemorate his memory by the City Municipality of Poona in front of the Municipal Reay Market, was performed by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the presence of Mr. N. C. Kelker, President of the Municipality. In requesting Pandit Nehru to unveil the statue, Mr. Kelker observed that the statue was the first of its kind to be erected in the city. There was practical unanimity of opinion among all non-official sections of the Municipal body on this point. This unprecedented public memorial invited the displeasure of the Government. A civil suit was pending against individual members for the same and with a view to relieve the Municipality from the awkward position the trustees of the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" offered for that specific purpose Rs. 9,000. After thanking Mr. Wagh and his colleagues and the Municipal staff for their co-operation Mr. Kelker described Pandit Nehru as the non-official leader of the Legislative Assembly which was the constitutionally representative body of India.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S SPEECH.

Pandit Motilal Nehru delivered his speech which was punctuated with cheers. After thanking the Municipality for the honour done to him he referred to the Civil suit against the Municipal members in regard to this statue and said: "I have not the slightest doubt that the real party that matters, namely, the Municipal ratepayer, will give his hearty approval to the patriotic action. In presenting to the nation a lifelike image of the greatest citizen, the Municipality has shown how well they have learnt the lessons of his great life."

The Pandit quoted a passage from Mr Tilak's speech about Shiwajee to the effect that Shiwajee was born at a time when the whole nation required relief from misrule and by his self-sacrifice and courage proved to the world that India was not a country forsaken by the Providence. These words of his about Shiwajee was uttered by Mr. Tilak when he little realised that he was giving the most faithful picture of himself. The comparison would give handle to the adverse critics, but the speaker said with emphasis that he would stand by it. The truth was, he said, that our political aspirations to-day needed all the strength that the worship of Mr. Tilak could inspire in us.

Turning to the intellectual achievements he paid a high tribute to his scholarship and said that his great works were written in jail. Panditjee continued: "We have in this very circumstance a unique lesson to learn. I have inspiring instances of the sacrifice of wealth, power, comfort position and life itself, but where is so elevating a parallel as Mr. Tilak's sacrifice of intellectual gifts of the highest order in the service of the country. The choice before Mr. Tilak lay between the place of honour in the galaxy of the Rishis and a prisoner's cell and he chose the latter. Referring to the Shiwajee festival he said that only in 1918 it was pronounced to be seditious and revolutionary, but after the death of Mr. Tilak the Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone of Shiwajee memorial. The idea underlying the movement thus received royal sanction. "If I was asked", he said, "what is Mr. Tilak's life-work my answer would be 'you see it all round you. The Congress received its new inspiration from him. The four pillars of his movement Swadeshi, boycott, national education and Swarajya were the same in spirit as the Non-co-operation movement of the present day. The constructive programme except, of course, the insistence upon Charkha was there. He quoted passages from Mr. Tilak's speeches to support this statement. Continuing he said that Mr. Tilak fought for Swarajya full and complete at the earliest possible movement, but his guiding principle was: 'take what you can get and fight for the rest.' The lesson he taught was: Capture every seat of power, influence and prestige and fight from that seat to obtain more power, more influence and more prestige. He never mixed up religion with politics. He held that so long as the country was enslaved scholarship and asceticism were luxuries which he could not afford and therefore he refused to give religious or philosophical lining to his politics. A social reformer himself he excluded social reform from politics owing to this all absorbing passion. He was born in politics, he lived in politics and he died in politics.

Pandit Motilal then pulled the string and the statue was unveiled at which chorus of "jai" and cheers arose from thousands of persons. After distribution of *pan-supari* and a vote of thanks by Mr. J. J. Apte, an ex-President of the Municipality, the function came to a close.

(A fuller report of the speech delivered by Pandit Motilal Nehru will appear in tomorrow's issue of "The Chronicle.")

Poona Municipality in requesting Pandit Motilal Nehru to unveil the statue made the following speech.

"I regard it a proud privilege to inaugurate the proceedings of the assembly in which you have all met this morning at the invitation of the Poona City Municipality. You have all assembled to witness and participate in the pleasant ceremony of unveiling the marble statue which the Municipality had ordered and which it has decided to dedicate to the memory of one of the greatest citizens of Poona—I mean the late Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The present statue is the first of its kind to be in this City. Perhaps the greatness of other departed illustrious citizens of Poona had not till then somehow attained the requisite intensity in the public eye to inspire the Municipality to vote a marble statue to them or perhaps also the idea of the legitimate functions of a Municipality had not attained that width of vision which regards expenditure on such memorials as permissible from a purely civil point of view. But whatever the cause, the fact remains that Poona had been allowed to remain so long without a public memorial of this character. The start, however, has now been made and the City will hereafter, I hope, not remise in discharging its proper duties in this respect, consistently of course with a jealous eye to the economy of the public funds as behoves the chosen representatives of the rate-payers. I have arranged to print and circulate in this assembly copies of a leaflet in which are detailed the proceedings of the Municipality in connection with this statue from 18th August 1920 to 18th July 1924. They will show that there has been a practical agreement as to the merits of this memorial among all the non-official sections of opinion within the Municipal body. It will also be seen that far from the idea of a Memorial to Lok. Tilak being thwarted or opposed, except by a few Government nominees, it progressively developed from an oil painting to a marble bust and from a bust to a full size statue. The cost of the memorial necessarily increasing in the process from a few hundred to fifteen thousand rupees. The idea of such an unprecedented public memorial at the hands of the Municipality naturally invited the displeasure of the Government. They have taken the matter to court. The individual members of the Municipality who voted for the expenditure on this statue at one stage or another have been sued to repay into the Municipal Treasury six thousand rupees that have already been paid to the sculptor and an injunction had been served upon the Municipality prohibiting all further expenditure in connection with the statue. Both the Municipality and the defendant councillors, however shortly maintain that the expenditure incurred or to be incurred upon a municipal statue is perfectly legal and legitimate. The issue, therefore, is apparently hanging in the judicial balance. It does not, however, practically affect this statue any more, for the Trustees of the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" institute with a view to relieve the Municipality from an awkward position have offered to advance to the Municipality for the specific purpose a sum of Rs. 9,000 which is the balance of the price of the statue and also to bear all the expenses in connection with its installation. On the other hand those members who have voted for the statue may be depended upon to contribute to make up Rs. 6,000 that have already been paid if the Court ultimately decides against them as then it will be a matter of personal honour and prestige with them. Therefore even while the suit is pending in the Court and the injunction is hanging, on our heads like the Damocles' Sword we have assembled here this morning in perfect peace of mind to see the ceremony through and to make the marble memorial an accomplished fact.

HIS FAVOURITE METHOD.

In dealing with Lok. Tilak it was throughout his life a favoured method of fate to create unforseen difficulties in the path of everything he undertook to accomplish. Perhaps it was a case of beneficence in disguise as the credit for the accomplishment was naturally greater in proportion to the difficulties and so it has happened even in this case. The tradition continues even after his death. It must, however, be remembered that it is not for the first time and by voting this statue to Lok. Tilak that the Municipality is expressing its admiration for that great citizen of Poona, for the very first Public Address which this Municipality ever gave to any non-official during its whole history was the one given to no other person than Lokmanya Tilak, when in 1920 he returned from his visit to England. This statue and that address, therefore, are twin brothers in starting a record for the Muni-

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MR. KELKER'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 22.

Mr. N. C. Kelker, the President of the

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

18321

FLOOD DISASTER IN S. CANARA

GREAT DISTRESS IN MANGALORE DISTRICT

APPEAL FOR HELP.

MANGALORE, July 19, Recd. July 22. 12-30 p.m.

Mr. Karnad Sadashivrao, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee wires to us a most distressing account of the flood havoc in Mangalore District. He says that devastating floods have overrun the country again, the river rising forty feet above its normal level. This is just four feet below the last year's heavy rise. Mr. Umesirao, a special representative of the Congress Committee, who distinguished himself during the last year's flood by his voluntary and untiring work among the distressed people, was again out in the district distributing relief among the extremely needy of the flood-stricken poor. He was an eye-witness to the goods and chattels of the inundated villages being washed down the Kimardhari and Netravati, the two main water-ways of the district. Both these have risen abnormally since the 15th instant. Cyclonic winds and heavy rains over the Ghauts have rendered the volume of water to swell suddenly. On Wednesday Uppinangady (an important trade centre) was practically under water. The people there had taken precautionary measures, and apprehending similar danger as during last year, most of them had removed further inland with all the movables and cattle, and by the time the town was under water, about three-fourths of the population had left the town. Still the congestion is great. In one case, 54 Moplahs were found muddled in one hut, and in another, as many as thirty families had taken shelter in a factory building. Pane Mangalore also is greatly affected by the floods. Of the total population of 9,000 at Bantwal, Pane Mangalore, Uppinangady and Barcly, only one thousand remain. Three-fourths of the houses in the villages lying along the coast have been destroyed and over a length of twenty miles, it is one broad expanse of water stretching as far as a mile inward from the river banks. The crops all through the flooded area have completely been submerged. Though, this year, people have so far been able to save the bulk of their movable property, the distress caused among them has been very great owing to destruction of houses and the interruption of communication. Two big breaches have been reported on the railway line and traffic has come to a standstill. Postal and telegraphic communication has been blocked. The village of Bantwal has been completely isolated. An accurate estimate of the loss sustained by the people is difficult at present. At the time of writing, the floods have begun to abate a little and the villagers are returning only slowly. The situation is very uncertain, and extensive relief is necessary. Mr. Sadashivrao appeals to the general public for immediate help to relieve the acute distress among the sufferers. Contributions in cash and kind may be sent to Mr. Karnad Sadashivrao, Secretary Flood Relief Committee, Mangalore.

RLY. COMMUNICATIONS AFFECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 21

Regarding the flood situation in Malabar the report comes that even telegraphic communication to Palghat is cut off. Ottapalam station was flooded on 16th, the water rising to three feet into the station.

The situation beyond Shoranur is still unknown but serious breaches near the Thootha river beyond Pallipuram station are reported. Damage to property and crops has been considerable and houses have fallen down at Ottapalam, Shoranur and Pattambi.

Booking from Madras central station to the places west of Shankaridrug which was suspended yesterday has been resumed today.

Enquiries made at Madras show that heavy floods in South India have completely paralysed train services and the recent breach between Shiyali and Vaidiswaran has completely cut off railway communication between Madras and South India. Transhipment has been found impossible and all through trains stand cancelled until further notice. The Ceylon mail running from Madras to Dhanushkodi goes only as far as Villupuram. The Boat mail left Madras practically empty. It is understood that no boat mail will arrive to-morrow.

SHIYALI, July 21.

Owing to breaches on the main line between Shiyali and Vaitisvarankoil, through running of trains is impossible and traffic cannot be diverted. The probable date of restoration of through running cannot be definitely stated.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES UNDER WATER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, July 18.

For the last two or three days north Malabar experienced such torrential rains that large parts of the country are flooded. Many villages especially in Chirakkal Taluka are under water and villagers are fast hastening to leave the villages and seek shelter somewhere else. It is, too, early yet to gather authentic information about the real state of affairs in the interior but one can imagine the plight of the villages in the interior from the condition of neighbouring villages of Kakkad and Ballapatam. Two villages were completely submerged under water. Both the places are quite deserted. So far no loss of human life is reported from any part. Bantval, a small town is reported to be totally flooded.

In Cannanore itself all schools remained closed for the last two days and business was at a standstill. Boats had to be used in Cannanore to carry persons from place to place. To add to all this, three railway bridges have been damaged between Calicut and Palghat so that portions north of Calicut are cut off from Madras and other places. Through railway communication has been suspended and transhipment could not yet be arranged. Postal communication has also been suspended.

FURTHER HEAVY SLIPS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADURA, July 22.

The Divisional Superintendent, South Madura, South Indian Railway wires as follows:—

Further heavy slips have occurred between Shencottah and Tenmalai on the Travancore branch and running of trains between these stations is not likely to be resumed for about a month.

SITUATION IN DELHI,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 22.

Although there has not occurred any incident worth reporting yet the communal situation in Delhi is still causing anxiety to the authorities in view of the approaching Moharrum celebrations. There is so much excitement and apprehension among the people of both the communities, that the smallest incident which in ordinary days would attract no attention nowadays collects a crowd. The shops are generally open, but they closed rather earlier last evening than usual.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The adjourned ordinary meeting of the Municipal Committee was held this morning in the Town Hall. The last ordinary meeting was adjourned because of the tension in the city, but the present meeting attracted little or no attention. There were about 26 members and about 20 visitors on the whole. Not a word about the communal feeling in the city was mentioned at the meeting and the members of both the communities in the Committee looked happy and cordial towards each other. Today the usual routine business was transacted. There was a proposal that in all cases, wherein grants are sanctioned from municipal funds it should be made a condition that the Municipal Committee was represented on the institution. Although this proposal was opposed by some members on the ground that institutions receiving Government grants had no members to represent Government in the institution. But the proposal was carried without a division. An application from certain residents of a bazaar requesting permission to open a *sabil* was referred to the Committee by the President with the remark that the Mahomedans were in immense need of a *sabil*. The place was a *waqf* property belonging to the *dargah* and *sabil* should therefore be allowed. The Committee referred the matter back for further information. On the report of Khan Bahadur Fezuda Mohammed Hussain who inspected the Arya Samaj Orphanage, the Committee sanctioned a monthly grant of Rs. 516 to that institution. All those questions which could easily raise discussion of communal matters, specially in the present highly strained atmosphere, were gone through in the most usual and unconcerned happy manner.

QUIET IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 21.

The situation this evening is quiet. All bazaars are practically open except a few shops whose owners have left the city. Since the beginning of the disturbance up to the present date, the police have arrested 94 persons for various offences including rioting. Of these 15 are now in the lock-up and the rest have been let off on bail. The former include those arrested for recent murders.

DIFFICULTY OF THE AUTHORITIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 22.

The Chief Commissioner's bulletin this morning is short and without any incident of noteworthy character. It says that the wound inflicted on a person in Kacha Bagh reported yesterday was one caused with a blunt weapon. Another minor incident reported in this bulletin refers to the same person having thrown a mud vessel on a Mussalman passer-by. The real difficulty of the authorities now seems to be the putting down of rumours and stopping exaggerations of minor incidents both among individuals and in the Press.

SWARAJYA SABHA ACTIVITIES,

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, July 22.

The Swarajya Sabha Delhi has issued a communique to the effect that during the riots it provided pecuniary help to 39 persons and medical aid to 74 persons; conveyance arrangements were also made. The Sabha thanks His Excellency for the timely relief on its telegram when the situation was going from bad to worse and the police for posting the guard at its office. Daily evening and morning lectures have been arranged where the certified daily reports of occurrences are also being read to masses. A poster edition of the daily Urdu 'Swarajya' is being arranged to be posted on the city walls to avoid mispleasantness.

INTERNATIONAL SPIRITUALISTS FEDERATION,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The General Committee of the International Spiritualists Federation, Paris, will meet in Paris this year on the 28th and the 29th of September. Mr. V. D. Rishi, organiser of the Indian Spiritualists Society, has been invited by the Federation to represent India at the Meeting. He is also nominated as a representative of the Federation in India.

HOMAGE OF LOVE.

(Continued from page 7.)

polity in the matter of the cherished privilege of publicly honouring a citizen to whom honour is due.

FUNCTIONS OF CIVIC BODY.

A municipal Corporation does not certainly exist only to mechanically function as a Collector and Administrator of taxes from its rate payers. It would not be worth its existence unless it also entered into the spirit of its rate payers as citizens unless that is to say it objectively shared their progressive consciousness in matters political as well as social and economic and unless it was prepared to give expression to their many-sided aspirations, so far, of course, as it may legitimately do without essentially altering its own character as an efficient civic administration. The hiatus between the views of Government and those of the people in this matter has now definitely come to a head and the legislature may be depended upon to come to the help of the local bodies in this matter. I have referred to this topic to this extent only because we have all assembled here to do our hearts' desire under the shadow as it were of a legal quarrel, with Government which, however, we are eventually destined to win.

I will now turn to matters immediately to hand, before you behold the statue which is now shrouded in sartorial mystery but which will soon show you the art of the sculptor which makes dead stones speak the innermost sentiments of the living man. As for the artist Mr. Wagh, he has, I can say shown commendable zeal in his work with the statue and those who know his reverence for Lokmanya Tilak, need not be told that he has imported into his work the love of the religious devotee rather than the business instinct of a professional artist. I cannot conclude without paying a sincere tribute of personal gratitude to all those who have during the last two weeks worked with phenomenal energy and earnestness, in order to finish the layout of the grounds in which and the basic masonry structure on which the statue was to be erected. Among these willing workers and helpers I include my chief officer Mr. Tambolkar and the Municipal staff under him and even more so Messrs. Balaji Rakhmaji and D. K. Sathe contractors but for whose timely display of their resourcefulness and organising capacity it would have been impossible to perform to-day's function under the satisfactory conditions that we are actually doing. From the meanest menial to the skilful sculptor and architect all have shown a remarkably personal interest in the work they were doing. They all seemed to be inspired with a kind of gratification at the opportunity, they had fortunately got to do something which in its own small way, may help to perpetuate the memory of a personality they had admired and worshipped and loved.

And lastly I would address a few words to you, Panditji, before requesting you to proceed to unveil the statue. Your sentiment about Lokmanya Tilak, the assembly will presently hear from your own lips. The Municipality, however, decided to invite you to perform this ceremony because it felt it would be honouring itself by inviting on this occasion and for this memorable function, one who is by common consent the present nonofficial leader of the Legislative Assembly. You were probably never a direct comrade in arms with Lokmanya Tilak and even if the Lokmanya were living, he might not have liked personally at this advanced age to enter the Legislative Assembly. But he had definite views about the co-ordination of the various phases public life civic as well as political, and whether within the Council Chambers or without, civics and politics are in the main identical, though differently grouped for administrative convenience and higher division of labour. Though departed from this world, Lokmanya Tilak's unfulfilled national aspirations on one hand, and the memory we cherish of him on the other, together afford a vital nexus between the past and the present, and the statue that you will now unveil, will be so far as this City is concerned, an emblem of that eternal continuous identity. With these words I now formally request you, Panditji, to unveil the Statue.

Mr. S. G. Lavate, the vice-president, spoke in Marathi with a view to translate Mr. Kelkar's speech.

S. I. RLY. LABOUR CONFERENCE

DR. NAIDU'S ADVICE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 21.

The South Indian Railway Labour Conference met at Podanur under the presidentship of Dr. Varadajalu Naidu on the 19th and the 20th instant. In the course of his address, the President observed: "A Government which represents productive element of the society is the only truly national Government, which will foster and defend the interests of the majority. The capitalists employers and landlords cannot protect the interests of the productive classes since the former thrive by the exploitation of the latter. The governing power in the hands of the exploiting class will be wielded for the benefit of that class alone."

The President then advised the labourers against going on strike on flimsy grounds, and pointed out the danger "laying down tools" without giving previous notice to the authorities concerned.

Mr. H. A. B. Vernon the Collector of Coimbatore, who had accepted the invitation to be present at the Conference wrote to say that since the reading of Dr. Varadajalu Naidu's speech an advance copy of which had been sent to him, he felt that his presence at the meeting would do no good, and that he decided not to be present.

A Mangalore correspondent writes that the local Dharma Patito-Dharka Sabha has reclaimed from the Christian fold fifty Panchama converts.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from previous page.)

authorising a police officer to search places and take custody of children if the Court is satisfied by information on solemn affirmation that offences against children or youth are committed.

CENTRE OF CRITICISM.

The criticisms have centred round the fact that police stations are deemed to be places of safety, excessive punishment is prescribed for cases of assault, ill-treatment, etc., that police officials are authorised to enter residences with search warrants and to take custody of children and to take custody of children even otherwise. In view of the fact that the Bill's provisions apply to youths of both sexes of age of 16 and under, there is much room for fearing misuse of provisions of the Act. It is on these grounds that the Council refused leave to introduce the Bill in the last session. In this session however although the same Bill was introduced and severe criticisms were made by Nationalist members, Government found a large number of supporters both amongst Mahomedans and non-Brahmins. All speakers recognised that there was much scope for improvement of the provisions of the Bill. A large number supported the first reading and reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. The debate was conducted on the whole in good humour except for offence taken by Mr. Montgomerie, Home Secretary, at the direction of the bulk of criticism by Swarajists against police officials which in turn led to spirited protests by Mr. Jayakar, leader of the Swarajya Party. Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Dr. Dadachanji, Mr. Pratt and other members spoke in support of the Bill.

Mr. Nariman who criticised the Bill vigorously said it was comical that police stations of all places should be considered as places of safety and it should be open to police officials to march girls under age of 16 to stations in exercise of discretion.

As the debate progressed it seemed as if the motion would lead to a division of the House. But on an assurance having been given that Government would allow even in the second reading amendments to the Bill without raising any question of principle, Mr. Jayakar announced that his party would pass the first reading. This facilitated the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. Montgomerie, Home Secretary, speaking on the Bill said that the speeches of the Swarajists were wholly from political standpoint and there was not a speech which did not attack the character of the police. Mr. Jayakar rose on a point of order and said the Home Secretary was not entitled to allege that the Swarajist speeches were actuated by political bias. The President pointed out that since the Council was a political body, there was nothing out of place in members' bringing to bear political viewpoints on all measures brought to the Council. The Home Secretary was not justified in resenting criticism of the police. It was proposed to vest in the police new powers and it was open to members to urge that the police should not be invested with any further powers.

Discussion was proceeding when the Council adjourned till 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA, July 21.

BOMBAY DIST. MUNICIPALITIES' ACT

Mr. Pahlajani desired that Government should not amend section 91 A of the existing Act as to restrict the compulsory obligation of Local Boards to have a definite alignment f streets lines to city municipalities only, and not to district municipalities.

Mr. Dixit objected to the proposed section given in the Bill, amending section 179 of the existing Act, which empowered Government to supersede municipalities to order dissolution, also unless Government would forego its powers of super-session.

The Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government, Mr. Hidayatullah, in moving the second reading of the Bill explained that provision to exempt district municipalities from the obligation to keep compulsorily alignment lines was intended as an act of relief as district municipalities were unable to meet the financial cost of complying with the statutory provision about alignments. As regards Mr. Dixit's objection, as the Act stood, Government had the power of superseding recalcitrant municipalities, and they were now asking only for powers of dissolving municipalities under certain contingencies. The motive in asking for milder powers was to enable Government to reduce the exercise of powers of supersession.

The motion for the second reading was agreed to.

The Bill was passed clause by clause. When clause 5 relating to the exemption of district municipalities in regard to the alignments came up, Mr. Pahlajani made a vigorous appeal for the rejection of the clause as being a retrogade measure. In his opinion it was absolutely essential, in the interests of public health and sanitary development, that all municipalities should be compelled to keep alignments of lines of streets. After the Hon. Minister had replied, the motion for the retention of the amending clause was agreed to. At this stage, the House adjourned at 4 p.m. till 4-30 for tea.

After the tea interval, when the clause empowering Government to dissolve municipalities under certain contingencies, in addition to its powers of supersession came up, Mr. Dixit moved an amendment standing in his name to delete the clause in the existing Act, empowering Government to supersede municipalities.

A POINT OF ORDER.

The Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government rose on a point of order that the amendment was not within the scope of the Bill before the House. The President allowed discussion on the point of order, and Mr. Dixit and Mr. Advani urged that the amendment was in order.

After discussion, the President ruled that the amendment of Mr. Dixit and other amendments consequential upon it were out of order on the ground that once an amending Bill had passed the first reading it was not open to the House to move amendments beyond the scope of the provisions of the amending Bill as adopted in the first reading. For instance, the President cited, as an illustration, if a Government or a private member introduced a bill to amend one section of an Act which consisted of 500 sections, it would be open to the House to move amendments to as many sections as it liked on the first reading, but after that stage had been passed, discussion must be confined only to the principle of the amending Bill. Mr. Dixit or the House could [illegible] a new Bill, but it could not be done in dealing with the present Bill. Treating with a member's statement that in supporting the first reading he had alluded to the need for the present amendment, the President ruled that in such cases members ought to obtain an assurance of the Government Member in charge of the Bill that they would not object to amendments on [illegible] of principle.

Mr. Dixit submitting to the ruling claimed the right to oppose the entire section and made a speech in doing so.

Mr. Nariman followed Mr. Dixit, and urged the House to reject the motion. He was followed by a Swarajist member who urged the House not to oppose Government taking milder power of dissolution in the moment of irritation. He was followed by Maulvie Rrffiudin Ahmed to the same effect.

Mr. Jayakar, speaking as the leader of the Swarajya Party also said they would permit the adoption of the motion as a lesser evil. The Bill passed its second reading and third reading, and was passed into law.

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL.

The same member next moved, in a brief speech a Bill for the protection and custody of children. He claimed that full publicity had now been given to the Bill, and public opinion was in favour of the principles of the Bill, although criticism had been made of many provisions which could be considered in Committee stages.

Speeches were made for and against the Bill. Mr. Nariman, Mr. Suptaarishi, Mr. Jayakar and other Swarajist members subjected provisions of the Bill to powerful criticism while many speeches were also made in support of the passing of the first reading of the Bill. At the request of members, the Hon. Home Member gave an assurance that if the Bill passed its first reading, in subsequent stages he would not raise objections of the principles of the Bill being violated, but would consent to all amendments being discussed on its merits.

Mr. Jayakar said his Party would then allow the first reading to be adopted.

Discussion on the Bill had not concluded when the House adjourned till 2 p.m. to-morrow.

MUSLIM LEAGUE.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, July 21.

A representative meeting of Mahomedans of the city of Bombay was held on Sunday 20th July 1924 at 5 p.m. in the premises of the Savoy Club.

After some informal discussion Mr. M A. Jinnah was voted to the chair.

Mr. M. C. Chagla then proposed and Mr. A. H. S. Khatri seconded the following resolution:—

"It is hereby resolved that the Bombay Presidency Muslim League be started with its head office at Bombay, and that gentlemen voting in favour of the resolution be deemed to be the foundation members of the said Bombay Presidency Muslim League. It is hereby further resolved that a pro-tempore President and Joint Secretaries and a Committee be appointed to draft a constitution and frame the aims and objects of the said League and present them to the general meeting."

After some discussion the resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The following were then elected to the respective offices:—

President.—Mr. Mahommedbhai Hajibhoy Lalji.

Joint Secretaries.—Messrs. A. M. Mirza, M. C. Chagla and A. H. S. Khatri.

Committee.—Messrs Jinnah, H K Nathani, Gulamali Merchant, Chotani, Hakim M. Deryam, Mahommedali Allahbux, A. Begmahommed, Dr. R. Lakhdithur Dimtimkur, Bonela, N. Chinoy and Tyabali Barodawalla.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting dispersed.

KHILAFAT WORKING COMMITTEE.

FRESH VIGOUR AND ENERGY NEEDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 22.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee was held here on July 19th and 20th. Among those present were Maulanas Mahomed Ali, Abul Kalam Azad, Shaukat Ali, Doctors Kitchlew and Mahmood, Messrs. Shuaib Querishi and Sherwani. Maulana Shaukat Ali presided. The meeting was primarily intended for a discussion of the ways and means to reorganise the Khilafat Committee. Several resolutions were passed to bring about a revival in the activities of the Khilafat Committee and to infuse into it fresh vigour and energy.

A resolution thanking His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad for the financial assistance which he had promised to Abdul Mejid Effendi, ex-Khalifa, was also passed.

To give effect to the various resolutions passed by the Committee it was resolved that the members should, in batches of two and three, make a tour throughout the country.

LATEST CABLES.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, July 22.

The debate in the House of Lords terminated too late to permit of much comment. The "Daily News" looks for into future when there will be some sort of a Federation including the Native States uniting the whole into a Commonwealth which geography itself intended them to be. The paper is of opinion that the most hopeful line for the immediate future is to endeavour to raise the status of the Provincial Council when the Legislative Council would ultimately fall into its rightful place, but says:—It remains to be seen whether there is sufficient political wisdom and self-control among the Indian leaders to allow of necessarily slow development.

NOT A QUESTION FOR "BABU PARLIAMENT."

The "Morning Post" indignantly dilates upon the "shameful desertion" of the Indian Civil Servants and refers to the Assembly's postponement of the consideration of the Lee Report till the September session. It declares that not even the last of the Moghuls could have come to more contemptible conclusion and asserts that it is not a question for "that Babu Parliament" but for the British Government who engaged them and is responsible for the terms of their covenant.

The "Daily Mail" condemns "the travesty of democratic self-government which was established under the name of diarchy" and cites the Viceroy's statement of the existence of a spirit in India which is lent upon the destruction of the Reforms unless it immediately obtains Dominion Self-Government. The paper says if the British Government surrenders to this spirit, then the peace of India and the British authority are doomed.—Reuter.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

LONDON, July 22.

The Empire Challenge Trophy is being competed for at Bisley. The teams representing the Mother Country, Canada, Australia, South Africa and India have entered firing ten shots per man at each range at 360, 500 and 600 yards to-day and 800 and 900 to-morrow within time-limit at each distance. The results at 360 yards were Australia 377 out of possible 400, Canada and South Africa each 371, Mother Country 365, India 351.—Reuter.

IRAQ'S CLAIM TO MOSUL.

NO RESPONSIBILITY ON BRITISH GOVT

LONDON, July 22.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Lambert Mr. Thomas said that the rider attached to the Anglo-Iraq Treaty by the Iraq Assembly to the effect that the Treaty should be void if the British Government failed to safeguard the rights of Iraq in Mosul could not affect the validity of the Treaty when it was ratified, nor did Government consider that it imposed any responsibility on His Majesty's Government.—Reuter.

GOVT'S SCORE OF DEFEATS.

TWO MORE ADVERSE VOTES.

LONDON, July 22.

The Government's score of defeats now totals ten after the passage of two adverse votes in the Committee Stage of the Housing Bill in the House of Commons. In the first case a Liberal amendment was passed by 201 votes to 155 and in the second a Labour amendment which Government had accepted was rejected by 137 votes to 119. In both the cases, however, Mr. Wheatley accepted the decision of the House. In the course of the debate Mr. Wheatley created surprise by announcing a virtual agreement with the Builders Union with regard to the provision of skilled workers. He outlined a scheme for speeding up the process of apprenticeship by the enlistment of assistance of Technical Schools and evening classes and also for the promotion of semi-skilled labourers.—Reuter.

RESULT OF VOTE ON HOUSING BILL.

LONDON, July 21.

In the Committee Stage of the Housing Bill in the House of Commons, Government to-day sustained its ninth defeat when the motion was carried against Government by 201 votes to 155. The defeat carries no political consequences.—Reuter.

S. A. GOVERNMENT.

RELEASE OF GEN. MARITY.

LONDON, July 21.

Cape Town.—The new Government has released Maritz, the Boer Ex-General, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment on April 23rd in connection with the rebellion of 1924.—Reuter.

Official And Personal.

H. E. Lady Wilson visited the St. Helena's High School (Poona) on Monday, the 21st July.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief leaves on 26th July for a tour in Southern India. His Excellency will reach Ganeshkhind (Poona) on 29th and after making a halt for five days will start for Secunderabad where he will stay from August 4th to 6th. He will stay at Bangalore on August 8 and 9th; Mysore on 10th and 11th and thence proceed to Ootacamund. No further programme has not yet been announced.

CEMENT PROTECTION

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY.

BUNDI COMPANY'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

After about a fortnight's interval the Tariff Board resumed the public enquiry to-day into the claims for protection of the cement and paper industries.

The question of cement protection was raised to-day by the representatives of Killick Nixon and Company (Bombay) who are the Managing Agents of the Bundi Cement Limited and the Punjab Portland Cement Limited. The witnesses were three, namely, Messrs. F. C. Annesley, E. C. Reid and E. Christensen. They tendered evidence to-day only on behalf of the Bundi Cement Limited.

When the question of the cost of production of this Company was reached they urged that the figures put in in the written memorandum should not be made public. The Board explained the advisability and necessity of publishing the figures whereupon the witnesses wanted time to consider till to-morrow.

The Board will examine them to-morrow on the cost of production and claim for protection and also hear their evidence on behalf of the Punjab Portland Cement Limited.

The paper industry's claim will come up on Wednesday through the Titaghur Paper Mills Company.

The memorandum submitted by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company was for protection for cement by the imposition of a specific duty of Rs. 25 per ton instead of the existing 15 per cent. *ad valorem* duty —that is, raising the present duty of Rs. 9 to Rs. 25 per ton.

BUNDI CEMENT COMPANY.

The factory of the Bundi Cement Company is situated at Lakheri in Bundi State (Rajputana) and they get limestone from a quarry close to the works, but the Company is handicapped by being about eight hundred miles from the collieries, the freight on coal alone being Rs. 12 per ton.

Little more than half the capital of the Company is owned by Indians and eight Indians are employed in the superior posts.

The Company manufactures cement and lime, the full capacity being 65,000 tons per annum in the case of cement and 24,000 tons per annum in the case of lime.

All cement manufactured is Portland cement conforming to the British standard, but there is reluctance on the part of engineers in India to purchase Indian cement having been accustomed to use imported cement.

Questioned by the President and the members of the Board the witnesses stated that prejudice existed only in the ports where imported cement was available and not in the up-country where Indian cement was used. But the people in the ports were the largest consumers of cement and therefore the Company was attempting by means of advertisements to spread the use of their cement.

In this connection the witnesses in answer to the Board pointed out that there had been a case in which imported cement was preferred to Indian cement despite the representations of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce on their behalf to the Government. This was for cement at the dry dock at Cochin in regard to which the Government of Madras stated that as it was necessary that it should be of British standard no quotations for cement of Indian manufacture were called for.

The witnesses also gave an instance of the advertisement by the Agent to the South Indian Railway in the trade journal for five hundred tons of cement asking for imported cement.

Mr. Ginwala asked if it was not worth the Company's while to offer its tender.

The witnesses replied in the affirmative.

Proceeding the witnesses stated that limestone available in the Company's quarries was of a composition which embraced the constituents of cement. They had a mining lease in respect of this material for thirty years with the option of renewal. Labour was cheap and they had adequate supply of it except in certain seasons of the year.

No doubt skilled supervision was necessary at first in factory works, but they had no imported factory labour at present despite the machines working in full swing. Apprentices were being employed in the workshops and trained as artificers and the local mistries have been trained to a sufficient standard of expertness to cope with the work.

In cross-examination the Board elicited that seventy hands in England were approximately equal to four hundred and sixty hands in India.

Imported cement, the witnesses proceeded, really competed with the Company's produce in the ports. The Company had a contract with the Development Trust in Bombay for the supply of cement, but the distance to Bombay from the factory and railway freight were the greatest disadvantages. The rate at which the Company could sell its cement up to December last was on an average of Rs. 57 a ton. Since then the average was Rs. 40 a ton.

"Was this due to long term contract you have?" asked Mr. Ginwala and the witnesses replied that it was due to internal competition. They further admitted that if they had to successfully compete in all the markets they had to reduce the cost on coal and on bags.

"NOTHING TO HIDE."

The next chapter in the questionnaire related to the cost of production. The Company had supplied the Board with a detailed list of the items of the expenditure, but requested that the figures need not be made public.

The President told the witnesses that the Assembly's discussion on the Steel Protection Bill made it clear to him that unless all the facts on the strength of which protection was claimed were published the claim for protection would be in the air.

Mr. Annesley: Considering the competition we have at the present time it is a very serious matter indeed to publish our cost of production. But I may assure the Board that we have nothing to hide from it.

Mr. Christensen (another witness) said that the moment the figures are published they will be cabled to London by the Cement Association. We gave this point most careful consideration and in spite of what you say we remain unconvinced. Now we want time to consider the question of publicity.

The Board accordingly adjourned till to-morrow when the witnesses will give further evidence.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

(Continued from page 6.)

the Hindu, or if they have to cook their food the Mahomedan will cook and eat separately and the Hindu will do the same. Sometimes the Hindu will cook the food both for himself and his Mahomedan companion. A Hindu master may scold or abuse his Mahomedan servant and the latter will not be offended, because he is a Mahomedan; nor will he complain to his co-religionists. The same would be the case with the Mahomedan master and the Hindu servant. Mahomedan servants have served in Hindu households for generations and have been found loyal and faithful. The same remark applies to the Hindu servants in Mahomedan households. There is no idea here of spoiling a Hindu's caste wilfully or of converting a Hindu to Islam to give offence to the Hindus. Mahomedan subordinates have been most severely punished at the complaint of Hindu superiors. A Mahomedan may abuse or strike a Hindu but it is not because the latter is a Hindu and in such a case the Hindu would retaliate. Mahomedans (chiefly Arabs and Siddies) may dance before Hindu bridegrooms in marriage processions and yet may not consider themselves lowered in the eyes of their co-religionists. This is a common occurrence in Hyderabad and there is no question of religious superiority or inferiority in such cases. On the occasions of Hindu festivals both important and unimportant, all Government institutions are closed.

SUFISTIC BACKGROUND.

The Sufistic doctrine that all religions are good and are like so many roads leading to the same destination is believed in by all enlighted and right-thinking Mahomedans, and the lower class Mahomedans also share it to a very large extent. As the Sufis figuratively say, the light in the Hindu temple and the Mahomedan mosque is from the same lamp. The Koranic verse is generally quoted, which says: "You follow your religion and we follow ours" Mahomedan *Murshids* have Hindus as their Murids (disciples) and Hindu Gurus have Mahomedans as their *Chelas*. On the occasions of Mahomedan festivals, Hindus visit their Mahomedan friends and superiors and are presented with *itar* and *pan*. The same is the case with Mahomedans on the occasions of Hindu festivals. A Mahomedan gentleman's son would respect his father's Hindu friends and would even address them as uncles. A Hindu gentleman's son would also similarly treat his father's Mahomedan friends. Hindus follow the biers of their deceased Mahomedan friends to the graveyard and remain there until the burial ceremonies have ended. And Mahomedans do the same with regard to the disposal of the remains of their deceased Hindu friends. A Mahomedan would introduce his Hindu friend to a Hindu officer with whom he is acquainted and try to get for him from the latter what he wants. The Hindu would do the same for for his Mahomedan friends with a Mahomedan officer under similar circumstances. A Mahomedan wrestler has Hindu pupils and a Hindu wrestler has Mahomedan pupils and at wrestling matches the "Ustads" would do all they can to see that their pupils are successful, whether it may be against Mahomedan opponents or Hindus. In old Mahomedan grave-yards. Hindu tombs may be seen and *vice versa*. The construction of a large mosque at Hyderabad was stopped by order of Government on the ground that it was in close proximity to a Hindu temple. I have seen isolated Christian and Parsi women living in Mahomedan and Hindu localities with or without their husbands and children for years and yet they have never been molested in any way.

The dominating feature of a Hyderabadi's life is the inclination to do service to mankind whether they are Hindus or Mahomedans, Christians or Parsis and to avoid wounding any one's religious susceptibilities. For decades past there have been no Hindu-Muslim disturbances of any magnitude in this State. In the palaces of the Sovereign of the State and his Mahomedan noblemen, there are Hindu temples which are thrown open to the Hindu public for purposes of worships on special occasions. The Moharrum, the chief Mahomedan festival or rather commemoration of the martyrdom of the Prophet's grandsons, is celebrated both by Mahomedans and Hindus and in the *Alam* processions more Hindus may be seen than Mahomedans. Similarly the tombs of Mahomedan Pirs are visited by Hindus in greater numbers than by Mahomedans. In the same way Mahomedans visit Hindu Jatras in large numbers. This Hindu-Muslim unity has advanced so far that for centuries past Mahomedans have had connection with Hindu women and *vice versa*, and a considerable portion of the present population of the State is the direct or indirect result of this union. The offspring from such union are sometimes Mahomedans and sometimes Hindus. In British India, efforts are now being made to remove the stigma of untouchability from the Hindus of the lowest classes such as Dhers, Mangs, etc. But here no such restrictions have been imposed on them by the Mahomedans. For example, these people have free access to a Mahomedan's household, fetch water for him, cook and serve his food and do all his domestic work. Not only this. They are his agents in business concerns, and have proved themselves useful and trustworthy. In Mahomedan households, the wet nurses and ayahs are almost invariably Hindu women of the lowest castes. Even the Hindus of the higher castes are considerate to the Hindus of the lower castes, although they may not allow them to cook their food etc. The lower caste Hindus would take water from the public pipe stands and no high caste Hindus would object to their doing so. In public conveyances, the latter have to travel side by side with the former and would not hesitate to do so. The same may be said about bathing in tanks and wells. In fact, nothing is done here in which both Hindus and Mahomedans have not their share, unless it is a religious observance. And because the Hindus and Mahomedans display this sentiment of religious toleration and amity they have not ceased to be the true followers of their respective religions. They are still good Hindus and Mahomedans, although not narrow-minded. Neither religion is aggressive towards the other.

MODERN REACTION.

This spirit of brotherly affection between Hindus and Mahomedans seems to be a survival of the olden times of Mahomedan supremacy. It is receiving a set-back in places where up-country Hindus and Mahomedans have come and settled. With modern education they have cherished race hatred and religious bigotry. They instil their poisonous doctrines into the minds of those who come into contact with them and thus disturb the tranquillity of the two great communities of the State. No one can predict what the future will be. But it will be in the interests of public welfare, if the evil is nipped in the bud and the introduction of this dangerous foreign element into the population of the Hyderabad State is effectively checked.

The present Hindu-Muslim unity in the Hyderabad State will be viewed with envy in British India and it is for the leaders to analyse its causes and see why it cannot be restored in the North as it has existed in the Deccan during the nearly 700 years of the Mahomedan rule in this part of the country.

THE INDIAN DEBATE.

(Continued from page 7.)

on which attention had been concentrated The first was with regard to the recruiting of the Services. It had been decided to suspend the recruitment, in England, at present, for the Educational, Argricultural and Veterinary Services. The Government of India had stated their requirements as regards Engineers, Forest Service and Geological Survey, and the Selection Committees had met, or were meeting shortly, to interview candidates. No difficulty was anticipated in obtaining them. There would be no suspension of the Indian Civil Service Open Competition in London, which would be held in August. The examination for police had already been held. There was no reason to suppose that there would be any greater difficulty this year than last in securing the full number of recruits. In the second place, it was necessary to explore thoroughly the legal aspects of the Commission's Report so that the Secretary of State could satis himself that the recommendations and any corollary proposals to which they might lead could be carried out without an amendment of the Government of India Act.

Dealing with the situation in the Central Provinces and Bengal, Lord Olivier said he understood that the Governor of Bengal proposed, as soon as he could, to reintroduce a vote for Ministers' salaries and the inspectorate subject to the carrying out of the recommendations with regard to the retrenchment of the inspectorate and its transference to local bodies. The Viceroy and the Governors of Bengal and Central Provinces were now considering whether Governors should exercise the power to suspend or revoke the transfer of subjects. Lord Olivier was of opinion that it was a perfectly reasonable construction of the Government of India Act that the Governor might act in such a matter.

OLIVIER'S TRIBUTE TO MR. DAS.

With regard to the Punjab, Lord Olivier emphasised the Punjab Government's intention to maintain order while neglecting no means of arriving at a speedy and equitable solution of controversial matters.

Lord Olivier paid a tribute to Mr. Das's character and said that Mr. Das appeared to be one of the many Indian publicists who was convinced that no advance could be made in the attainment of self-government except through an organised force or secret methods aiming at outrage, in which connection they constantly pointed to cases in Ireland and Ulster.

Lord Curzon, interrupting asked whether Lord Olivier was giving his own opinions or the opinions of someone else.

Lord Olivier replied that he was stating the invariable argument used by Indian politicians.

Lord Curzon said that Lord Olivier was giving his own version of the motives which he believed actuated a particular section of Indians with a view to condoning Mr. Das's action.

Lord Olivier denied that he was condoning the action of Mr. Das.

Lord Curzon said that he wanted Lord Olivier's own opinion, not his version of the motives by which Indians were actuated.

Lord Olivier suggested that Mr. Das believed it expedient that the British public should be a little frightened with regard to what might happen in India if his Party's policy was not conceded. Mr. Gandhi and many of Mr. Das's own Party had shown very lively indignation on the subject. It was unnecessary for the British Government to assume an attitude of high moral condemnation of Mr. Das as a politician on this account. Operations of secret murder societies were detestable, but they were not in themselves a political force, nor did they ultimately strengthen any political party that dallied with them. The Labour Party had always condemned such forcible methods on the ground of their foolishness and futility, quite independently of their moral turpitude.

MR. DAS'S "POLITICAL SIMPLICITY."

Lord Olivier expressed the opinion that Mr. Das and his associates were in delusion that Idian revolutionaries could frighten British Government out of their senses by bombing policemen. They senses by bombing policemen (*sic*). They must already be beginning to recognise the political wisdom of the advice, given by Mr. Macdonald before he took office, to Indian politicians to stand aloof from such insane methods. The incident was only another example of the political simplicity shown in Mr. Das's leadership in the Bengal Council.

Replying to Lord Peel, Lord Olivier said he did not intend to take any action. The question was for the Government of India to decide. Lord Olivier emphasised the political futility of the methods of the Swarajist Party in the Bengal Legislative Council, and, possibly, elsewhere, as a means of attaining their immediate ostensible object.

REFORMS INQUIRY.

Referring to the inquiry into the working of the Reforms, Lord Olivier said that if the Committee found a defect which apparently could not be remedied by any amendment of the Rules or Act without an alteration of the Constitution, then the question would arise as to whether any further steps should or ought to have been taken for dealing with the question, whether any further Constitutional advance could be contemplated. Then and then only, would there arise the question as to in what way such a question could be dealt with. Referring to the alternative suggestions, Lord Olivier said that His Majesty's Government had not reached any conclusion on any of them. They recognised only the possibility that the result of the inquiry might impose on them the duty of coming to a conclusion with regard to whether or not steps should be taken to re-examine the Constitutional position. That would be the position only if it was proved to the satisfaction of the Government of India that there were certain defects or legitimate grounds for a complaint in the operation of the Reforms that could not be redressed within the Act without some revision of its provisions.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

The debate was adjourned until 29th instant.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer and many Indians were in the public gallery during the debate.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, July 19.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Chairman, Reception Committee, Belgaum, has addressed the following letter to "The Servant", Calcutta:—

Dear Sir,—Writing on the question of the Presidentship of the Belgaum Congress in your issue of the 16th instant, you suggest that Mahatmaji's election to that post will be ill-suited to the role, which he will be required to play as the leader of one of the parties. It is true as you say, that I strongly recommended Mahatmaji's name out of veneration for him. But it does not therefore necessarily follow that I am blind to the cause which is so dear to him. Incongruous though it may appear, it is my firm belief that of all the leaders Mahatmaji is the only leader who can hold the scales even and also advocate his own cause. At present there is no other responsible leader in the country who may be said to be absolutely free from strong personal prejudices, one way or the other. We have had bitter and sufficient experience of it during the period when Mahatmaji was not amongst us. As for "tactfulness" as understood in common parlance, it is in the best interest of the country that Mahatmaji is fortunately free from it. In brief, Mahatmaji represents a rare combination of the qualities of both a judge and an advocate. In spite of vital differences, he is the only leader who is revered and trusted by responsible leaders of all the parties. Only recently he has shown these rare qualities at the last meeting of the A. I. C. C. at Ahmedabad. Had it been a question of the session of the Congress only with which the President is connected the matter may be disposed of on grounds of expediency. But under our present constitution the President is the chief executive authority entrusted with the work of seeing that the policy settled at the session of the Congress is carried out during the whole year. And in spite of fundamental differences I believe that Mahatma is the only personality round which all the country will readily rally. Under these circumstances, I made myself bold to suggest that Mahatma Gandhi is pre-eminently fitted to occupy the most exalted position at this delicate and critical juncture. But at the same time, it is too much to say as you have done that I shall have none but him as the President of the Belgaum Congress. I am fully conscious that the question rests with the nation and even with Mahatmaji himself. Let it in no way be understood that I personally or Karnatak to which I have the honour to belong will be failing in our duty to pay that homage and respect which are due to the President of the next Congress. Whatever be the ultimate selection, we will take it as the best and do our duty.

(Sd.) GANGADHAR B. DESHPANDE.

Belgaum, July 18.

AN ENGINEER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 22.

A verdict of death from suicide while temporarily insane was returned at an inquest held this afternoon into the death of Mr. J. Reynolds, Sub-Divisional Officer, Electric Department, Military Works, Fort, St. George. It transpired that he met with his death by shooting with a revolver. He arose early this morning and had his morning tea, but some time after that his bearer heart the sound of a shot in his bedroom and on entering the room saw Mr. Reynolds bleeding profusely. The matter was reported to the authorities who immediately removed him to Fort Hospital where he died half an hour after admission without regaining consciousness. Mr. Reynolds leaves behind him a widow and a child. The funeral will be held this evening at St. Andrews cemetry with full military honours.

MINISTERS' SALARY

AFTER THE "INJUNCTION"

APPEAL AGAINST JUSTICE GHOSE'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Before a special bench of the High Court to-day composed of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. R. Chatterjee and Mr. Justice Walmsley, the appeal preferred by Kumar Sanker Roy Choudhury and Mr. Kiran Sanker Roy Chowdhury against the order of Mr. Justice C. C Ghose making Niranjan Chatterjee a party plaintiff in the suit brought by them against Mr. Cotton, the President of the Bengal Legislative Council, and the two Ministers and ordering them to withdraw from the suit, was taken up.

Mr. Sircar who appeared for the appellants stated that Mr. Justice Ghose had fixed the enquiry into the bona fides of Niranjan Chatterjee as party plaintiff for Thursday next. His present application was that these appeals should be taken up after that enquiry was finished; or if their Lordships were against him that his clients appeal should be heard before the appeal against the injunction.

In his client's own case, they applied to withdraw the suit and on that an order was made allowing them to withdraw. Against that order his clients were appealing. There had been no other plaintiff but as Niranjan Chatterjee had been made a party his clients were also appealing against that order. He maintained that it did not require the sanction of the court or the consent of the defendants to withdraw the suit and said Mr. Justice Ghose recognised that half way but drew an illogical conclusion. On July 15th an application for withdrawal was made when there was no other party. On the following day the Judge allowed his clients to withdraw from the suit and another plaintiff to be brought in. That was not what his clients wanted. They had very good reasons to believe that Niranjan Chatterjee would not go into the witness box on Thursday and the appeal would automatically fall to the ground.

Mr. Justice Chatterjee:—Will the result of the enquiry affect the decision of the appeals?

Mr. Sircar said that if his clients appeal failed the sole plaintiff who remained would also go out of the suit because he was really a defendant.

Counsel then briefly stated the nature of the suit and referred to the injunction.

The Chief Justice:—The injunction is to restrain the President of the Bengal Legislative Council from doing a certain thing until the final termination of the suit. Would that prevent him from putting in another motion in similar terms until the final termination of the suit?

Mr. Sircar:—No. That refers to the list of business of the Council commencing in July 7th. For the next session another list of business had to be prepared and this motion may not be there at all.

The Chief Justice:—It certainly prevents him from doing a certain thing pending the final termination of the suit. What is that thing? You say putting a particular motion. That would prevent him from putting any similar motion until the final termination of the suit.

Mr. Sircar:—No. In the next session there may not be a motion for the payment of the salaries of the Ministers. I am not appearing in the main appeal but it was indicated that it was not necessary to go to the Council at all and that it might be done in other ways.

The Chief Justice:—Whether they are right technically or not surely the President of the Council can get over the injunction by getting the Council immediately prorogued and starting the next session of the Council next day. If the other appeal comes on, the only question the Court has to consider is whether an injunction should have been granted or not.

MR. N. CHATTERJEE'S APPLICATION.

Mr. Sircar then argued the second appeal against the order of Mr. Justice Ghose making Niranjan Chatterjee a party in the suit and said he did not admit any of the facts stated in Niranjan's application.

Advocate-General:—I want your Lordship's decision on these points.

1. Is the motion that is item six in the list of business of the Bengal Council to which objection has been taken illegal and *ultra vires* and

2. As to how far this Court is going to interfere with the decision of the Legislative Council?

Mr. Sircar:—That is surely a technicality and no argument.

Advocate-General:—I will ask for your Lordship's decision as to whether a suit of this nature is maintainable and if so has the High Court jurisdiction to interfere with the President of the Legislative Council in that matter I also ask your Lordship's decision whether the motion in question is illegal and *ultra vires*.

Standing Counsel next argued on behalf of Mr. Cotton. He said that when a defendant's rights had been affected nobody could withdraw from the suit without making amends.—This was a case in which an infringement of Mr. Cotton's right might not be compensated for by damages. The Court was not powerless in all cases merely because the plaintiff made up his mind to discontinue the suit. This was a representative suit and the plaintiffs could not withdraw without leave of the Court. The suit might be dead or moribund but the appeal was fully alive.

The Chief Justice: "We must hear the appeal.

The hearing was adjourned.

AN ABRUPT END.

ALL APPEALS DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

In view of the announcement in the Gazette of India Extraordinary that an estimate might be presented to the Council for an additional or supplementary grant in respect of any demand to which the Council had previously refused its assent proceedings in connection with the various appeals which have been engaging the attention of a special bench of the Calcutta High Court composed of the Chief Justice and Justices Chatterji and Walmsley since Monday came to an abrupt termination to-day, the Advocate-General having stated that in view of the announcement in the Gazette of India extraordinary it would be unreasonable to go on with the appeals. With the consent of all parties all the appeals were dismissed, each party paying their own costs not only in the appeal Court but in the Court of the first instance.

UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

A PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

(BY LALA GOVERDHANDAS).

II.

The following is the continuation of the Constitution of the United States of India as described in my previous article. The Rights of man will be protected in the following manner:—

(1) The Indian people recognize that the rights of man and welfare of society are the basis and object of social institutions. Consequently they declare that all the authorities of the country should respect and maintain the guarantees which the present constitution establishes.

(2) In India all are born free. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the United States of India. (3) All persons born or naturalized in the United States of India and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States of India and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States of India, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

(4) Every one shall be free to engage in any honourable and useful profession, industrial pursuit, or occupation suitable to him, and to avail himself of its products. The exercise of these liberties shall not be hindered except by judicial sentence, when such exercise injures the rights of a third party, or by the executive order issued in the manner specified by law, when it offends the rights of society.

(5) No one shall be obliged to perform personal work without just compensation and without his full consent (unless the work be imposed as a penalty by the judicial authority). The State shall not permit the execution of any contract, covenant, or agreement which has for its object the abridgement, loss or irrevocable sacrifice of the liberty or man, whether by reason of labour, education or religious means.

(6) The expression of ideas shall not be the object of any judicial or administrative investigation except in case it attacks morality, the right of a third party provokes some crime or mis-demeanour or provokes active treason against the country

Liberty of Press

(7) The Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting free exercise thereof or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press or the right of people peaceably to petition the Government for redress of grievances.

(8) Every one shall have the free right to possess and carry arms for his security and legitimate defence. The law shall designate what arms are prohibited, and the punishment to be incurred by those who carry them.

(9) Every one shall have the right to enter and leave the country to travel through its territory, and to change his residence, without the necessity of a letter of security, passport, safe conduct, or other similar requisite. The exercise of this right shall not affect the legitimate power of the judicial or executive authorities in cases of criminal or civil responsibility.

No Titles

(10) There shall not be recognized in the United States of India, titles of nobility or prerogatives or hereditary honours. Only the people, legally represented, may decree recompenses in honour of those who have rendered or may render eminent services to the country or humanity.

(11) In the United States of India no one shall be judged by special laws or by special tribunals. No person or corporation shall have privileges or enjoy emoluments which are not in compensation for a public service are not established by law. Martial Law may exist only for crimes and offences which have a definite connection with military discipline. The law shall determine with absolute clearness the cases included in this exception.

(12) The right of people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches, seizures, shall not be violated and no warrants shall issue but upon proven cause, supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

(13) No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless in a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or usual or big forces or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation on sanitary, national and military grounds only for the period of actual necessity.

Economic & Financial Review.

FINANCE MEMBER AND INDIAN BANKING.

BY "KRISTODAS".

The Finance Member of the Government of India has been enabled to keep his voice in perfect order for the forthcoming autumn session of the Assembly, because of his two recent speeches covering columns of close print of the daily Press. With regard to exchange and money stringency he had not much to add to what he already said at his meeting with the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Speaking, as he did, however, at Calcutta before a banking audience, he observed that Government action could not possibly provide a complete or final solution for the latter grievance of the commercial community. He said that it must be the duty of the business world and in particular of Banks to do their part in keeping sufficient funds liquid in the busy slack season to ensure themselves against being got short in the busy period. The only solution, however, is the expansion of banking facilities, of which we have not a surfeit at the present moment in this country. The banking crisis of 1911-13 in India left traces which were not easily effaced and which are even now to be seen affecting the banking conditions. It must be the experience of the business community that money is greatly in demand for distribution among producers for purchase of their crops, for export or up-country supply purposes. The busy season of India with regard to her staple crops is concentrated within a very short period and it is this which causes trouble in the financial world as also with regard to the supply of railway wagons and railway facilities. Practically no season passes without bitter complaints from one section of the commercial community or another with regard to the irregular supply of wagons by the Railways. It must be admitted that Railways are not wholly to blame in this matter. If they try to keep up the number of wagons to suit the demands made on them during the busy season, it will involve them in a huge capital expenditure and investment which will not bring them any return, for these wagons will have to lie idle stacked in goods yards at various stations during the slack season. Railway Companies tried very much and are still trying to induce colliery companies to send coal to coal merchants and manufacturers to stock coal during the slack season and thus to make space available for other traffic during the busy season. Somehow or other, however this arrangement did not work out fully in practice, with the result that the strain on Railway companies is extremely great from October almost upto June. The same is the case with Banks. During the slack season money is a drug in the market and while some of the Banks refuse to accept deposits at all, others accept them on a petty 3½ to 4 per cent. Such a state of things conduces, of course, to the success of the Goverment loan which is always floated during the slack season but it is a joint out-of-action somewhere with regard to Banks, for they do not prove an useful factor in removing money stringency during the busy season. Sir Basil Blackett urged that strong banks were required. I would say, yes, to this, provided these Banks utilise what they draw from the mofussil for developing the countryside. If they mean, however, to draw money from the rural population and to utilise them for developing trade and industries and towns, it is not much good having big Banks. Rather would it be better to have small banks scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country and stationed at different small villages, creating a taste for investment among the agriculturists and also a sense of confidence in modern banking methods provided they are managed in the right way.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

There are breakers, however, ahead. A class of critics has now arisen, happily very small in number, who do not realise that the credit of banking institutions is like a delicate Venetian glass. It has to be taken care of like a balance to weigh gold. The slightest atmospheric changes even are said to affect such a balance just as a delicate and crystal glass will suffer from such changes. You can no more expect to keep a Bank alive and going and useful while all sorts or ugly rumours are spread about it in the public and prosecutions even on technical offences are launched against it then you can hope to keep intact a beautiful crystal glass tumbler even though dashed against a stone flooring. The case of Banks is different altogether from other joint-stock companies. A Company manufacturing cotton piece-goods or cement or paper may not be so much affected as a Bank by rumours and by injury to its credit. It was found during the beginning of the War how credit was so delicate and fragile a thing and how it will be affected by the slightest variations in the public barometer. A local banker of note addressed the Government, therefore, recently to introduce some legislation with a view to safeguard Banks from destructive ruin brought about consciously or unconsciously by some critics and the general public. Several suggestions were made of which the most important was that the man applying for criminal process against a Bank should be required to prove his case prima facie before the Advocate-General or similar officer of the Court, when the proceedings would be carried on in camera. The Bombay Chamber did not favour this proposal, but the Indian Chamber did it, though it demurred to other proposals contained in the communication referred to above. The question does not affect the Banks alone. They after all constitute a sort of commercial service and if the public does not want them they will close their doors. The question mainly affects the public whether they want in the present industrial and commercial conditions of the country good banking institutions to supply their wants or whether they do not. It is no use running with the hares and hunting with the hounds. If banking institutions are required the public must themselves set an example by refusing countenance to ugly rumours and also acknowledge no authority spreading lies and falsehoods but to recognise only their own common sense and judment. On the other hand, if these banks are not required the troubles does not arise at all as all the Indian banking authorities may be politely told to close their doors. What will be the result, however, of such a step? It was plainly seen when the Tata Bank went into voluntary liquidation that more than 6 crores of rupees went to Exchange Banks at a time when money was not plentiful and so much was drained away from Indian Banks. Can any one say that such a procedure would be the right and fair one to follow or whether it would be extremely unpatriotic and undesirable?

FREIGHT RATES.

It is no secret now how with the boom in other trade and industries there was a boom in shipping trade and freights specially in 1920 followed by a colossal drop in prices and freights and an acute depression in the shipping industry. If the average for 1898 to 1913 is taken as 100 for the freight index for the European waters, India, Far East, Australia, etc., the average for 1913 was 110.03 for European waters and 106.29 for India. The big boom began from 1915 onwards with the result that the index reached its high water-mark of 814.31 in February for European waters and 744.81 for India. How colossal the drop was will be seen from the fact that the index crashed down to 268.90 in December 1920 for European waters, and 256.79 for India. Since then the index figure has always gone on declining with an occasional spurt as in November 1923 and May 1924 when it rose to 141.24 and 143.72, respectively for European waters and 132.08 in May 1924 for India. From an index of prices of different countries published by the Labour Office it becomes apparent that the same dizzy heights were reached for mill shares and cement shares and the same ultimate crash was their fate here too. Cities of Indian shipping companies before they run down the so-called incapacity of the Indian management must take into consideration these figures showing how it was more of a sheer misfortune than otherwise that Indian shipping companies were started at a time when the tonnage prices were heaviest and freight rates were the biggest and that soon after their establisament both these came toppling down.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION

The tendency of modern budget making is for more of direct taxation than indirect on the principle that direct taxation would affect more the classes who can pay while indirect taxation would affect all and sundry and might mean taxation out of proportion to the real capacity of those who are taxed. It was under this principle that the income-tax in the United Kingdom has gone on increasing supplemented by the Excess Profits duties during the period of the War. The following table supplied by the Treasury to the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce is a very interesting reading and may well prove useful to the new Taxation Committee:

	Ordinary Indirect.	Excess Profits Duty.	Ordinary Direct.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
1914-15	39.9	...	60.1
1915-16	39.8	...	60.2
1916-17	23.7	27.4	48.9
1917-18	17.3	36.3	46.4
1918-19	20.5	36.0	43.5
1919-20	28.0	28.90	43.10
1920-21	31.84	21.12	47.04
1921-22	37.29	3.48	59.23
1922-23	35.58	0.15	64.27
1923-24	36.57	0.25	63.68
1924-25 as proposed in Budget.	33.90	1.17	64.93

The Budget estimate in this country for 1923-24 of direct and indirect taxation was as follows:—

Customs about Rs. 45 crores.
Salt about Rs. 11.75 crores.
Excise about Rs. 4 crores.
Other heads about Rs. 2.44 crores.

As against these 63 crores of indirect taxation, the Income-tax, i.e., direct taxation, is estimated at about Rs. 19 crores. Railway receipts estimated at Rs. 31.76 crores and Posts and Telegraphs at anout Rs. 2 crores would also be considered as indirect taxation. Thus indirect taxation amounts to about Rs. 97 crores and direct taxation amounts to about Rs. 19 crores. which means that direct taxation is about 19 per cent of the indirect taxation in this country.

HIGH COURT.

DR. SUKHIA GOES TO COURT

INTERIM INJUNCTION GRANTED.

(Before th eHon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

In the matter of the Indian Specific Relief Act, and

In the matter of Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.

Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia ..... Applicant.

In this matter Mr. J. D Davar, Bar-at-Law appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Kemp and asked for a rule, against the President and the Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to show cause why the notices contained in the letters dated 16th May and 27th June sent by Dr. Sukhia to the Municipal Secretary should not be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of the Corporation for a fair and free discussion and also to show cause why the items tos. 59 and 65 on the July Agenda of the Corporation should not be restored on the record of the proceedings of the Municipality, and for an interim injunction restraining the President from signing and the Secretary from publishing the minutes of the proceedings of the Corporation of the 18th of July 1924.

During the course of his affidavit in support of his application Dr. Sukhia stated that he was an elected councillor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation representing A ward and that he has acted in that capacity for the past 24 years.

That by his letter, dated the 16th of May 1924 he gave notice to the Municipal Secretary that he intended moving a proposition to the effect that the President was wrong in fixing a meeting of the Corporation on the 15th of May 1924, although it was a sectional holiday for the Parsis, even though his attention was drawn to the fact that they day was fixed for the consideration of the matter of an address to be presented to Mr. Gandhi by the Bombay Municipality.

This matter was not placed on the agenda for June 1924, and the Municipal Secretary informed Dr. Sukhia by his letter dated the 27th May 1924, that the President had disallowed the motion. In subsequent correspondence Dr. Sukhia drew the attention of the Secretary to the opinions of counsel taken on this subject and threatened that if his motion was not placed on the agenda he would take legal proceedings, as it was incumbent on the Secretary to publish a notice if it was duly given.

Further correspondence passed between ths Secretary and Dr. Sukhia and in his unwise letter, dated 14th June 1924, the Secretary informed Dr. Sukhia that in view of the tone of his letters and the threat to take legal proceedings the President did not desire him to enter into any future controversy.

On 27th of June 1924, Dr. Sukhia wrote another letter to the Secretary giving him notice of his intention to move the proposition at the July meeting. By his letter dated 2nd July 1924, the Secretary declined to publish the said notice.

By his letters dated 24th and 27th June 1924, Dr. Sukhia gave notice to the Secretary of his intention to move certain propositions. These notices appeared in the July Agenda as items Nos. 59 and 65 and came up for discussion on the 18th of July. When the President called upon Dr. Sukhia to move his proposition contained in item No. 59 Dr. Sukhia asked the President to read his attorney's letter of 17th July 1924. As the President declined to do so, Dr. Sukhia did not move his proposition. On this Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved a proposition that the said item be expunged from the record of the proceedings. In spite of several members objecting to the proposition as being unwarranted and arbitrary, the proposition was carried by a majority. Dr. Sukhia contends that there being no previous notice of motion in this subject, this procedure was illegal.

Similarly when item No. 65 came up for discussion, even before Dr. Sukhia was called upon to move his proposition. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved a proposition that the said item be expunged from the record. In spite of the objection taken to this procedure by some members the proposition was put to the vote and carried by a large majority. Dr. Sukhia submitted that this was unjustified and unwarranted

After hearing the learned counsel, the Court gave the rule and issued the interim injunction as asked for.

Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe acted for Dr. Sukhia in this matter.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, July 23).

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

32-24—1214-21—Hiralal and Co, D S Yandi v Torlief Ashland Ltd, M B Chothia.
33-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhoy and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.
34-24—2936-21—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Nasserkanji Mehta v Hiralal Vithaldas, Shamrao M and H.
43-24—2171-21—Mulla and M, V Balkrishna Mudaliar v M Shadak Sherappa and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.
45-24—In Insolvency 1105-23—Thakoredas and Co, Herilal Naritam Damnia and Amratlal Harilal Damnia.
46-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhai and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.
50-24—1343-24—Mantri and Co, Rukhiabai widow and ors v Abdulkadar Mahomedally Raja and anr, Matubhai J and M.
51-24—1960-23—Captain and V, Kuku Hirji Khetsy and anr v Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.
19-12—1160-10—Payne and Co, Rahim Vali Mahomed v Nowroji Jehangir Gumadia and anr, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
98-23—546-10—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Gangabai widow and ors v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 49.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

40-23—2288-19—Malvi M R and Co, G C Nadkarni v Vithaldas Odhavji, Smetham B and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

48451-23—Vrajlal and Co, Amufakh Amichand and Co, vs Meghji Permanand, Vachha and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

5159-23—Dharamsy D and Co, Khatizabai widow v Ebrahim Thaverbhoy and anr, Merwanji K and Co.
4577-23—Mulji Th and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Chandulal Dayabhai, Tyabji D and Co.
517-24—Manilal and Co, Moledina Mahomed v Sidik Hasam and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4052-23—N C Dalal, H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1141-24—Rustomji and G, Sheriff Noormahomed Hoode v Shivabhai Lallubhai and Co, Raghavayya N and Co.
3987-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dabholkar and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.
2975-23—Manubhai and Co, Bai Hirabai widow v Chotlal Mulchand and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.
5060-23—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal and Co v Gudarmal Maharaj, Tyabji D and Co.
184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhraj v Nandlal Takorsydas and ors, N C Dalal and Co.
2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Melvi M R and Co.
5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co.
5159-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Usah Bhugas Umerji and anr, Munchershaw and N.
2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Mathavdas Gokuldas Pasta and another v Ramzanali Salemahomed Mulla and M.
494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultramarino v Narandas Kisonchand and another, M B Chothia.
2896-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v J D Motta and Co, Shah and Co.
3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co v Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.
761-23—Captain and V, Vijbai widow v Keshavji Mulji and others, Payne and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D, Wadia G and Co.
2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.
2760-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.
4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1444-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Noorbai widow, vs Rajabally Jugsybhai Vishram and another, Mehta L and Co, Motichand and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

24-23—Re Trimbak Vinayak Manohar, Divekar and B, Anpurnabai widow v Anant Ganesh, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

5361-21—Malvi M R and Co, Shah Pranjiwandas Tarachand v Lakhmichand Nanchand and ors, Mulji Th and Co.
2752-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas v Rupchand Jinnusingh.
2846-21—Craigie B and C, The Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd v Messrs Dhanji and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.
2869-21—Wadia G and Co, Narotam Chunilal v Chabildas Nathoobhai, Purnanand C and J.
2892-21—Jamsetji R and D, Fardunji Pestonji Mehta and ors vJehangir Framji Bharucha, Little and Co.
2689-21—Mulla and M, Goculdas Damoder v C M Parekh and ors, Madhowji and Co, Crawford B and Co.
2177-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Raoji Ghella, N C Dalal.
1265-21—Piralal and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co v Ladhuram Chandiram, Soonderdas and Co.
2635-21—N C Dalal, Ramchand Gopalji v Kantishanker Jethashanker, Malvi M R and Co.
2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpathbhai v Manecklal Vadilal and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Motichand and D.
2655-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Bhogilal Gulabchandji v Bhurabhai Dulabhram.

SHORT CAUSES.

2622-23—M B Chothia and Co, Khotaram Meghji v Chelaram Tejahan, Mulji Th and Co.
270-24—Craigie B and C, W A Graham and Co v Mahomed Jaffer Muraj, Payne and Co.
3146-23—Captain and V, Purshotam Meghji and anr v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Vachha and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and V, Pandia and Co.
4180-23—Payne and Co, Chhotalal A Choohan v Kanchoddas Dhanji and anr, N C Dalal and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
4132-23—G B Pandya, The City Ice Supplying Co v Hyder Elahi Yusoof and Co, Jamshedji R and D.
1763-24—Motichand and D, Manilal Damodardas Mody v Chumanlal Chunilal Choksy, Dubash and Co.
2029-24—Manilal and K, Haji Gulamhusein Haji Faki Mahomed v Dinshaw S Mistry, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

5216-23—Wadia G and Co, Devram Akhai and Co, Lalji Lowji and others, Mehta L and Co.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

LONG CAUSES.

4196-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and others, vs Doongersy Tricumdas and others, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

SUMMARY SUIT.

376-24—Thakoredas and D, Mohanlal Chandalal vs Chandalal Dalichand and Co, Pandia and Co.
198-24—Thakoredas and Co, Ramnarayen Ramnath v R C Ramley, Purnanand C and J.

SHORT CAUSES.

347-24—Dubash and Co, Daolatram Kudavmal v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.
3168-23—Dubash and Co, Ramchandra Bishanbhai Wayal v Ramsarup Bisani and anr, N C Dalal.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1909-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotamdas Mota v Karimbhoy Jatalbhoy and Co, Judah and S.

LONG CAUSE.

2959-19—N C Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v K M Subhaiyarsom, Hiralal and Co.

REFERENCES.

L A Ref 40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v N H Moos, Ardeshir H D and Co.
33-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Shaik Meherbux Haji Kadarbux, Craigie B and C.
49-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Merwanji Muncherji Cama and ors, Shroff and L.
1-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sakharam Govind Keny.
48-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Jancooverbai widow.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

LONG CAUSES.

4078-21—Motichand and D, Liladhar Devji v Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.
4079-21—Motichand and D, Ebrahim Abdul Husein and ors v Abdul Husein Tayabbhai Khapat, Merwanji K and Co.
3885-21—Vrajlal and Co, Jagannath Chaganlal Bros v Padamsey Valabhdas and ors, Ferreira and V.
454-24—Vrajlal and Co, Anant Harichand Soparkar, vs Bai Durgabai widow and another.

SHORT CAUSE.

5041-23 Sukhtanker and G, J H Trucholer v Abdulali Sulemanji, Amin and D.

LONG CAUSES.

3086-21—Dubash and Co, Shivbux Gorakhram b Mathuradas Manji, Mulla and M.
3641-21—Dubash and Co., Kedarnath Tulsidas v Beharimal Jagamal, Amarchand and M.
2603-21—Dubash and Co, Kedarnath Baburam v Mehtabrai Chuhamal, Amarchand and M.
4083-21—Payne and Co, Nandramidas Mathuradas v Mihanlal Bhagwandas and anr, Jamsetji R and D.
4084-21—Payne and Co, Chinandus Fatechand v Mohanlal Bhagwandas and anr, Jamsetji R and D.
4096-21—Mehta L and Co, Karsondas Muganlal and anr v The National Sp. and Wvg Hosiery Mills Ltd, Raghavayya N and Co.
4129-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Manibai widow v Khimchand Jhaver and ors, Jamsetji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.
4140-21—Surajmal and Co, Laxminarayen Gangadher v Bansilal Badrinarayen, Tyabji D and Co.
4130-21—Madhowji and Co, The Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd v Haridas Jiwabhai.
4198-21—Amarchand and M, Maganlal Ranchoddas v Popatlal Chaganlal, Kanga and Co.
4203-21—Dharamsey D and Co, Chundulal Dalichand and Co v The Maritime Insurance Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.
4213-21—Subnis G and Co, Krishnarao Narayen Navalkar v Narayen Ganpatrao Navalkar, Jamsedji R and D, Subnis G and Co, Mehta L and Co.
4243-21—Amarchand and M, Kallianchand Sobhagchand v Chandanmal Ganeshlal, Shamrao M and H.
4250-21—Mehta L and Co, Karsondas Mangaldas v Mulchand Jewantrai, Malvi M R and Co.
4251-21—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd v Kilachand Devchand and ors, Daphtary F and D.
4267-21—Mehta L and Co, Hari Keshav Ekbote v Bhupatrai L Oza, Edgelow G W and Co.
4270-21—Motichand and D, Jeewanlal Manilal v Popatlal Mulchand and ors.
4274-21—Mirza and M, The Napier Engineering Co v The Cutch Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.
4289-21—Mulla and M, B Vaijfdar v Rundutta and Co, Framroze P Engineer.

WOMAN FACTORY INSPECTOR.

The Director of Information writes:—

The Collector of Bombay has invited applications for the post of a woman Factory Inspector who should be under 30 years of age with medical qualifications. Pay of the appointment will be Rs. 250—40/3—450—50—500, with house rent of Rs. 50 and conveyance allowance Rs. 75 per month. Probation will be for two years. Vernacular examination must be passed. Typed applications stating age, qualifications and experience, with typed copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and photo are to be sent to the Collector of Bombay, Factory Department, Old Custom House, Bombay, not later than 31st August, 1924. Any attempt to enlist support from persons of influence will disqualify candidates who must not try to see any Member or Minister of Government or Secretary, Collector of Bombay or Deputy Secretary unless called.

A SWARAJIST SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

FARIDPUR, July 21.

In the case in which a complaint was filed by the District Magistrate at the instance of the Local Government against Dr. Protap Chandra Guha Roy, a well-known Swarajist and Congress worker, for serious allegations made by him against the Police who went to investigate a dacoity in Char Mainar, the accused has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

(Continued from column 6.)

216 bundles wire nails, 142 bundles rivets.

From Antwerp:—35 packages 320 coils iron wire, 2049 bundles 75 pieces galvanized tubes, 22064 pieces 6959 bundles mild S bars, 33 cases iron locks, 66 cases dry colour, 428 cases 70 casks 670 barrels dry aniline colours, 813 pieces 217 bundles mild S plates, 360 bundles M S rods, 781 bundles steel joists, 4938 pieces 1589 bundles M S sheets, 3911 10853 pieces 4155 bundles steel bars, 899 bundles steel sheets, 145 coils copper wire, 70 cases brass wire, 30 cases washing blue, 250 plus 1900 cases vegetable fat, 46 cases wine, 74 cases figured fancies, 62 cases shoe nails, 30 cases playing cards, 15 cases cheese, 7 casks 35 kegs dyes paste, 161 casks 490 cases 142 drums dyeing materials, 142 cases 15 casks aniline dyes, 200 casks lump black, 30 kegs dyes paste, 448 bundles maize pearl starch, 9 cases consistent grease, 5 cases mineral oil, 9 cases 62 bales paper.

S S Delta from Aden, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—13 boxes bar gold, 5 boxes sovereigns, 25 boxes gold coin, 4 boxes specie, 5 bars silver, 10 packages copper, 92 bales clothing.

S S British Rose from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—7736 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Baron Inchcape from Cardiff, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—8655 tons coal.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 22.

Royal Arrow, Wood, New York.
Kidderpore, Sudell, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

July 22.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Sirsa, Smith, Cal.
Baron Inchcape, Will, Karachi.
Jalavihar, Park, Karachi.
Bandra, Linden, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Goalpara for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Silverash for Antwerp.
Steamer City of Karachi for Antwerp.
Steamer Calcutta Maru for Kobe.

S S Kidderpore:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Kidderpore, 3263 tons, Captain T Sudell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Sirsa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 3387 tons, Captain B Smith, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain J G Linden, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalavihar, 3381 tons, Captain J F H Park, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

(TUESDAY, July 22.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
3 Caledonia, 3430 Aden 26/7 M M & Co.
4 Khandalla 3289 Durban 23/7 M M & Co.
5 Tarantia 3060 Liverpool N F Graham & Co
6 C Suckland, 5,387, Madras NF, F F C and Co.
7 Dumana 5112, K'chi, 24/7, M M and Co.
8 Modasa, 5,566, U K, 25/7, M M and Co.
10 Dalgoma 3571 Durban 23/7 M M & Co.
11 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/8 L Triestino.
12 Hindoo, 3186, K'chi, 27/7, J F and Co.
15 D P Benoit, 4972 Mars 25/7 Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Crostafels, 3078, Cal. 31/7, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Crostafels, 3,028, Cal. 31/7, L Edward and Co.
3 Bandra, 1877 Busra 23/7 M M & Co.
6 Reichenfels 2936, Karachi 25/7, L Edwards Ltd.
9 Kandekere, 3650, Cal, 25/7, E D Sassoon and Co.
10 & 11 Jalavihar 3381, 25/7 S S N Co
12 and 13 Goalpara, 3216, Karachi, 24/7, M M and Co.
15 Barjora, 1,908, P Gulf, NF, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A F Artelli, 3781, K'chi, 31/7, L Triestino.
B City of Karachi, 3571, N.F., 31/7, K N and Co.
C & R Dogra, 3280, Calcutta 23-7-24.
D & E Sumatra Maru, 4272 Kobe, 27-7-24
O S Kaisha.
F Calcutta Maru, 3188, K'chi, 31/7, N Y Kaisha.
K Gandara 1727 N.F, N.F, M M & Co.
L Chakla, 1727, N F, M M and Co.
N Cl Murray, 3678, N.F., N.F., J F and Co.
P Sirsa, 3387, N F 23/7, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

July 22.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—102 bales wool raw, B Shrivalabh; 61 bales wool raw, C Ramswarup; 180 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 21 bales wool raw, S Ramchander; 33 bales wool raw, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 125 bales wool raw, K Esmail; 6 bales wool raw, M H Dehdashti.

S S Tarantia for Glasgow:—750 cwts groundnut oil cake, A Bhanjee and Bros.

S S Tarantia for Marseilles:—55 bales cotton, raw, B Meyer and Co.

S S Hindoo for Hull:—2000 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Docteur Pierrie Benoit for Antwerp:—150 bales hemp, D M Doongaji; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Permanand and Co.

S S City of Karachi for Antwerp:—2000 cwts linseed, 3000 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts linseed cakes, Volkart Bros; 100 bales Rajapur hemp, T Dawoodbhoy and Co; 105 bales hemp, Thakersey M Meghjee; 1000 cwts myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros; 500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S City of Karachi for Genoa:—14000 cwts linseed, 1800 cwts rape seed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 17 bales Savri cotton, Thakersey M Meghjee.

S S City of Karachi for Ghent:—470 bales cotton P, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Modasa for Constantinople:—35 bundles woollen carpets, P Hajioff; 5 bundles woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons.

S S Modasa for Hull:—2000 cwts cotton seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Reichenfels for Rotterdam:—2000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg:—5 cases cattle hair, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 100 bales cotton fly, H E Boda and Sons; 500 cwts ajwan seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Filippo Artelli for Genoa:—4000 cwts rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 500 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 50 bales cotton raw, E Spinner and Co.

S S Filippo Artelli for Marseilles:—2200 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw, H Gopalji.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Summatra Maru for Kobe:—4 cwts ghee (5 cases), C P Doshi and Co; 1020 bales cotton raw, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton raw, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw, N Futehally and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Ozu Barin and Co Ltd.

S S Summatra Maru for Hongkong:—150 cwts myrabollams, 75 cwts jardaloo, E S Abdulkyun; 125 cwts jardaloo, Hoosainbhoy and Co.

S S Summatra Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

July 22.

S S Reichenfels from Hamburg, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd:—165 drums chloride of zinc, 155 drums sodium sulphide, 8 casks 271 cases ironware, 150 cases iron rivets, 288 bales 42 cases paper, 50 kegs sulphate of copper, 300 bundles copper sheets, 273 packages hurricane lanterns, 200 cases safety matches, 145 cases brass wire, 73 cases iron goods, 45 cases woollen goods, 525 cases slates, 1079 cases wire nails, 30 cases colours, 230 cases beer, 536 cases 39 casks aniline colours, 71 cases tinware, 25 cases enamelledware, 13 cases cotton goods, 66 cases toys, 100 cases slate pens, 28 cases brass sheets, 630 cases spirits, 70 cases wine, 232 cases bolts and nuts, 50 cases hollowware, 340 cases earthenware, 100 cases brass circles, 56 casks lubricating oil, 33 cases chemical products, 50 bundles copper sheets, 150 bundles yellow metal sheets, 44 pieces steel, 28 cases German silver circles, 22 bales cloth, 200 bags Epsom salt, 50 bags nitrate of potash, 110 drums chloride of magnesium, 52 cases padlocks.

From Bremen:—90 cases ironware, 364 cases beer, 22 cases screws, 20 cases porcelain, 325 pieces M steel circles, 327 pieces M steel plates, 45 bundles bolts and nuts, 85 bundles copper sheets, 774 bags tiles, 10 cases aniline colours, 340 cases school slates, 58 bales paper.

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Voice of India

From 1st August, the "Voice of India" will appear exclusively as a Morning Paper.

As the pressure of our increasing circulation cannot be met by present mechanical resources, we have decided to discontinue the local Evening Edition.

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MERCANTILE MARINE FOR INDIA.

TRAINING OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

INDIAN MARCANTILE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

In Chapter II of their Report the Indian Mercantile Committee, make their recommendations regarding the training of Indian Executive Officers and Engineers for the Mercantile Marine. The Committee say:—

We cannot do better than reproduce here the following extract from the English Public Schools' Year Book with which we thoroughly agree:—

"In considering the Merchant Service as a career for boys it must at once be stated that the scholastic and technical requirements of the profession are such as to render imperative preliminary training if a youth aspires to command. The enormous growth in the size of modern steamers, the great advance made in marine science generally, the application of modern invention to all that appertains to life afloat, which has, to some extent, displaced manual labour, call for a wide range of knowledge which can only be assimilated when a boy is at an early age and has opportunities of studying denied to one going direct to sea."

We propose to deal first with the question of the training of the executive or deck officers and subsequently with the training of engineers. In our opinion no scheme for the ultimate formation of an Indian Mercantile Marine would be complete unless it also provides both for the training and future employment of the officers. In Great Britain the officers of the Mercantile Marine are drawn chiefly from the middle classes. We are of opinion that it is necessary that a somewhat similar method of recruitment should also hold good in India if a thoroughly efficient sea service is to be created. There is already living along the shores of India a large sea-faring community, who furnish the lascar crews of all the coasting steamers and most of the ocean going steamers trading with India and we have been told by R. I. M. Officers, Port Officers and Agents of Shipping Companies that they make thoroughly efficient and reliable sailors. We see no reason why the sons of these men should not be encouraged to aspire to become officers in the Mercantile Marine, provided they possess the necessary education, especially as we understand that some of them are already sufficiently educated to enter the legal, medical and other learned profesisons. There are no facilities in India at present, such as exist in Great Britain, enabling suitably educated lads, who may be desirous of becoming officers in the Mercantile Marine, to obtain the necessary sea experience and nautical training and education. In our examination of witnesses, we made a point of endeavouring to find out if any considerable number of the youths of this country were likely to be desirous of following the sea in the capacity of officers in the event of the necessary training facilities being provided for them. Certain witnesses, who frequently come in contact with the sea-faring community, have told us that they are not aware of a single instance of an Indian lad of good family and education offering himself as an apprentice to the sea and that in view of the fact that Indians of the better classes appeared to lack the instinct or spirit of the sea, which is more or less inborn in British lads, it appeared to them doubtful if a sufficient number of suitable Indian candidates would be forthcoming to make it worth while to embark on any large scheme of training. Some of these witnesses feared that, even if Indians started their apprenticeship, they would not stick to the sea after they find out that it is a life having many hardships and few amenities. Many witnesses on the other hand have assured us that there will be no dearth of suitable Indian candidates coming forward for training if the necessary facilities are provided and that the reason why they have not come forward in the past is that they have hitherto been given little or no encouragement to take to a sea-faring life; and that even if they served their apprenticeship there was practically no prospect of their obtaining employment after completing their training. We consider that there is a good deal of force in this argument as we have ascertained in the course of our enquiries that, with one or two exceptions, steamship companies in India were not anxious to take Indian apprentices on board their steamers. The result has been that the few Indian lads, who have actually applied to be taken to sea as apprentices, were not accepted. We have also been told by other witnesses that one serious obstacle to the training of Indians for a sea life is on account of caste prejudices and the difficulties which must arise in the confined space available for accommodation in ships, especially cargo ships, if it is considered necessary to provide separate living and messing arrangements for apprentices belonging to different sects or communities. We have been assured by Indian witnesses, however, that these caste prejudices are rapidly disappearing. In any case we consider it necessary to make it clear from the start that, before any scheme of training for Indians can be made a success, apprentices of all classes must be prepared to live, study and play together on board the ship in the interests of that *camaraderie* and *esprit de corps* which is so essential to the creation of an efficient mercantile marine. We are not disposed to attach any weight to the other objection mentioned, viz: that the hardships of a sea life are likely to deter Indian candidates from coming forward and in any case we do not think that there is any justification for coming to a conclusion of this kind until Indians have been given a fair trial. We are of opinion, therefore, that there is good ground for believing that, provided adequate facilities for their education and training are supplied, a fair number of educated Indians of good character will offer themselves as apprentices to the sea with a view to their ultimately becoming officers in the Mercantile Marine.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TRAINING IN ENGLAND NOT REQUIRED

In our terms of reference we were asked to consider the question of the creation of an adequate number of State scholarships for providing instruction to Indians in the Nautical Colleges and training ships in England, pending the formation of a Nautical College in India. We may say at once that in our opinion it should not be necessary to send Indian lads to England to undergo their nautical training. Para 105 of the Report of Lord Lytton's Committee on Indian students states that of the training establishments in England only H. M.'s schoolship "Worcester" is prepared to admit a limited number of Indian candidates subject to certain conditions. Apart from this we consider that there are grave disadvantages in sending Indian boys several thousands of miles away from their homes to the rigorous climate of the United Kingdom at the somewhat tender age of 15 or 16 years at which it would be necessary for them to commence their training for a sea-life. We observe that Lord Lytton's Committee sympathised with the desire of Indians to render themselves eligible for appointment to the Royal Indian Marine and considered that the best way to provide for the required training of Indian students would be for Government to establish a Nautical Training ship in Indian waters with the necessary staff of instructors, etc., although they realised that this plan would involve heavy expense. We are in entire agreement with this view and consider that if it is necessary for the Royal Indian Marine, it is even more necessary, if Indians are to qualify for the Mercantile Marine, that the necessary training facilities for them should be provided in their own country.

An important point for consideration is whether the training ship should be in the form of a floating establishment like H. M.'s schoolships "Conway" and "Worcester" or a nautical academy on shore like the Nautical College, Pangbourne. We have carefully weighed the merits of both schemes and have come to the conclusion that the floating establishment is to be preferred. It seems to us that, if we are to create a spirit for the sea in young Indians, the sooner they begin to imbibe the sea-life the better and the floating establishment will serve this purpose better than a school or college on shore.

(To be continued.)

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MUSLIM ORGANISATION.

MAULANA AZAD ON PRESENT SITUATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, July 21

A public meeting was arranged last evening at Rifah-Am where a large audience assembled to hear Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad speak on the present situation and explain the programme of Muslim organisation resolved upon by the Khilafat Working Committee that day. Maulana Suleman Nadvi presided. Maulana Azad in a well reasoned and inspiring speech confessed at the outset that he was not going to say anything new that evening, as he would tell truth and in truth there was never any novelty. There was one and only one thing, in the present situation about which he wanted to say something, and that was Hindu-Muslim unity. Just like the human organism the nation was also going through all the stages of infancy, youth, maturity, age and death, and liable to all conditions good bad healthy and diseased like the individual body. This body politic was diseased at the present time and like the insane mind, its thoughts and outlook were blurred and its mental structure deranged, so that it was not possible for it to think or act rightly. Various circumstances had been contributing to develop this disease till at last to-day they had eyes but did not see, and ears but did not hear. This disease was common to all the sections of the Indian community, Hindus, Mussalmans and others who placed communal interests above the interests of the country and the nation as a whole.

TIME FOR CONSTRUCTION.

With vacant minds and undefined aims they were following different schemes which widened the difference between the communities. Just as in any atmosphere of destruction, construction is impossible, all their schemes of organisation proved futile and were rent asunder. Their efforts to strengthen their own community were really meant to weaken the other community. Thus conceived in a spirit of rivalry and hatred of other communities, every effort to organise, was bound to lose its utility. Yet people were not wanting who studied this situation and were unaffected by its disruptive force. The speaker fortunately belonged to this class, and with a firm conviction in the rightness of his belief and with unflinching optimism for the future, thought that this disease was natural and not to last long and that when the fever of communal hatred subsided it would be time then, to formulate any constructive scheme of organization. That time was now come, for however deplorable the incidents of Delhi and Nagpur might be, those loud cries for rival organisation were not so strong to-day, as they were two years ago. To those who in despair wanted to give up the idea of unity the speaker wanted to say one thing. Their daily experience showed that quarrels between two, individuals or families drag on for years, inspite of all the efforts of neighbours and friends to settle the differences. In the case of communal differences, the difficulty was still greater as the parties consisted of crores of individuals. The question of uniting the two communities was seriously and collectively taken only in 1918 and it would be the height of folly to presume that these five years of half-hearted efforts were sufficient to bridge over the differences of centuries. Even if the cord of unity broke ten times, he was sure that on the eleventh occasion they would succeed in trying to establish it firmly and permanently.

OBJECT OF MUSLIM ORGANISATION.

He, however, wanted to tell them again that the tension was subsiding and it was time now to think of constructive work. With this consideration in view the Central Khilafat Committee had taken up work of Muslim organisation which aimed at their educational and social reform, care of orphans and destitutes, organisation of religious congregations and institutions and other charitable and useful work. It was intended by this scheme to purify and reform the community to make it a healthy part of the united national organism. There was no fear of any conflict with other communities as the Khilafat Committee had already given ample proof of its conviction in the efficacy of creating a united nation and no one could attribute to it, any act which had ever compromised the Hindu-Muslim unity. Concluding, he exhorted the Mussalmans to take up the organisation programme in right earnest and by process of self-purification and reform, clear the way of permanent unity with the sister communities of India. After Maulana Shaukat Ali had further explained the programme in few words the Chairman closed the proceedings and the meeting dispersed late in the night.

Ali Brothers and other leaders are leaving this place to-night.

VASUDEV SHASTRI KHARE.

The sad death of Vasudeo Vaman Shastri Khare last month at Miraj at a fairly mature age of about 70, writes Mr. G. S. Sardesai in the "Progress of Education," removes one of the few remaining personalities brought up in the school of ideas started by the late Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar. He came in early contact with the late Lokamanya Tilak and started life as an humble Shastri teaching Sanskrit at the New English School, Poona. He had studied Sanskrit according to the old Shastri method, but here by assiduous industry, he soon picked up sufficient English to enable him to understand and assimilate all that is best in the literature of the West. He soon after made Miraj the field of his life's work, being employed there on a small salary of Rs. 30 as a Shastri at the local high school which was then only recently established by the State. Possessing versatile genius and gifted with powers of extraordinary industry he now and then tried his hand at composing Marathi poems and writing historical plays, some of which like 'Gunotkarsha' and 'Shivsambhava' have attained special fame in Maharastra. But Miraj supplied him with another most useful source of activity in the field of research into the history of the Marathas. Miraj along with a few places in the neighbourhood belongs to the famous historic family of the Patwardhans who were the main supporters of the Peshwas in the latter half of the eighteenth century and who had left plentiful, well-arranged record of their work and campaigns, only requiring a clever and patient student to bring them to light. Mr. Khare pounced upon this treasure with commendable zest, read and sifted the record with tremendous labour and brought out, in a printed form, some eleven large volumes containing 8,000 pages giving to the world reliable and copious material for writing a fresh history of the Marathas for that eventful period. This grand result would not have been possible but for the Shastri's continuous, patient and devoted labour for over 25 years which, instead of bringing him any monetary gain or academical honours, ever kept him in poverty and want. This ill-requited work has however supplied Maharashtra a noble example of a typical oriental scholar with simple life, deep learning, selfless devotion to duty, and contented temperament, thus fulfilling the true ideal of selflesswork set forth in Bhagwat-Gita.

In the field of historical research Mr Khare was quite matchless. His lucid and attractive style, his brief but pointed annotation, his wonderful mastery of details, his cogent reasoning, and above all, his rare insight into the real Maratha character as well as his acquaintence with all kinds of old Maratha institutions and usages, gave him a pre-eminent rank amongst the students of Maratha history and undisputed authority on that subject.

For years past, he regularly visited the annual sittings of the Historical Society at Poona in the month of May when scholars and students that gathered for the occasion from distant parts of India, could enjoy the happy company of the old Shastri, ever discussing, explaining, arguing in his own peculiarly informing talk. His genial presence would long be missed hereafter at these Poona gatherings, and the gap created by his death is not likely soon to be filled up. We suggest to all lovers of Maratha history, at least to provide for a life-size painting of this worthy scholar and to have it put up in the hall of the B. I. S. Mandal, Poona. We also hope that the remaining volumes of Mr. Khare's series, as originally planned by him, will be completed and published in course of time. It is a pity that the Patwardhan Chiefs of Deccan have not so far evinced much interest in the history of their ancestors and we may be pardoned if we respectfully draw their attention, even at this stage, to this part of their duty.





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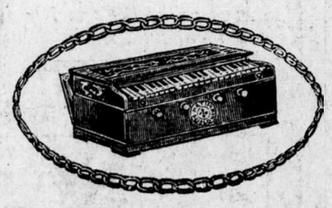
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